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The Semi-Weekly Post.

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NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

LOST DOCUMENTS

Odd Disappearance of Instructions on Hawaii's Difficulty.

WHAT WAS STEVENS TOLD TO DO?

His Urgent Letter to Secretary Blaine Apparently Unheeded.

FORECAST OF THE REVOLUTION.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Republicans at both ends of the capitol have been fuming dreadfully over the Hawaiian affair ever since the session began, and have made all sorts of hysterical demands for information from the state department as to the course of the administration. The Democrats as a rule have allowed them to go on without much attention up to the present. But now it looks as if the friends of the administration were about ready to contribute a little to the excitement themselves and furnish the Republicans with a great deal more information than the latter will care to see laid before the country.

Senator Gray imparted some of this information this afternoon in answer to Grandfather Hoar's threatening demand to know by what authority the president had sent Mr. Blount to Hawaii as commissioner while the senate was in session without first consulting that august body. Mr. Hoar, it will be remembered, threw out some dire intimations that the president in thus acting had laid himself open to impeachment, and had arrogated to himself powers which the constitution did not confer on him.

PLENTY OF PRECEDENTS.

Senator Gray's information submitted to the senate this afternoon shows that in the history of the government former presidents have, on over 400 occasions, sent commissioners to foreign countries under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. Blount was sent by the present executive. These 400 precedents seem to have escaped Mr. Hoar's attention altogether, and now no doubt he will decline to consider them and continue his scolding just the same as before.

Other information which the state department transmitted to congress to-day is of a still more interesting character and will be even less agreeable to the Republicans. This is to the effect that the state department archives touching on our relations with Hawaii under the Harrison administration have been tampered with and important documents abstracted. There are on file in the department several letters from Minister Stevens to Secretary Blaine. Some of these letters show on their face that they were written in answer to official communications from the then secretary of state. But the letters of the latter which drew out Stevens's replies are nowhere to be found in the state department.

MISSING INSTRUCTIONS.

There is also a highly important letter from Stevens in his official capacity as minister from the United States to Hawaii asking for explicit and detailed instructions from Secretary Blaine on a number of points. That Mr. Blaine replied to this letter cannot in the nature of things be doubted. But the copy of the reply, which ought to be in the archives of the state department, is also missing.

The inevitable inference from these facts is that Blaine's communications to Stevens were of a character that would have placed in a very damaging light the part which the Harrison administration took in the Hawaiian affair. Therefore Blaine's replies to Stevens were not preserved. The question now is, did Mr. Blaine himself take these papers away with him when he quitted the state department, or were they abstracted by Secretary Foster when he retired to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Democratic administration?

SOME LIVELY DEBATE.

In the lively discussion on Hawaiian matters Republican acrimony showed up strong. Mr. Frye, of Maine, entered into a long eulogy of ex-Minister Stevens. "I have no doubt," said Mr. Frye, "that it may become necessary to break Minister Stevens down. I have had reliable information since I came into the senate this morning which says: 'That the purpose of the administration is to charge that Stevens was a party to corruption—employed to break down the queen's government and establish the revolutionary government.'"

"I wish to say," said Mr. Frye with great gravity and much emphasis, "in relation to Blount's report, that in my judgment it is a most dangerous report on which any United States senator can afford to make any serious attack upon the character of any private citizen of the United States. I affirm that Mr. Blount in that report has not written one single unvarnished line of truth, nor given one unprejudiced opinion, nor rendered one impartial judgment."

Mr. Gray requested Mr. Frye's authority for such a statement, but the latter refused to give it. Mr. Vest (Dem., Missouri) then addressed the senate. But for the fact that he was on the eve of leaving the city, and that he desired to avoid any appearance of evading any responsibility in regard to the question, Mr. Vest said he would not detain the senate a moment. He regretted that partisan malevolence had so distinctly shown itself in a debate upon these great questions. With protestations that they desired no personal aspect to be given to the argument, the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) and the senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had assailed everybody who differed with them on the Hawaiian question and had undertaken to place before the American people their side of the issue in order to take possession of public opinion.

EASY JIBES AT STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens was one of those who believed "The earth belongs to the saints, and we are the saints." [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens and the Americans in Hawaii had christianized the natives; they had taken possession of the country under the name of God and had then divided the land among themselves under a law made by themselves. Mr. Stevens might be all that his friend, Mr. Frye, claimed for him—a Godly, saintly, unobjectionable Christian gentleman. He (Mr. Vest) proposed to treat him as any witness. Mr. Blount was not in the senate to defend himself, but he (Vest) had almost 20 years intimate knowledge of him. He desired to state in the most public and emphatic manner that a purer man, publicly and privately, had never appeared in the arena of American politics. Mr. Vest in strong terms pointed out his sterling qualities.

The crime committed by the president of the United States for which he had been threatened with impeachment was that he did not favor annexation of the islands. If that constituted a crime Mr. Vest declared he himself was a criminal, and in his judgment so were a large majority of the American people.

"The plain issue before the senate," said Mr. Vest, "is whether we are to break down the traditional policy of this country inaugurated by Washington and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and now by Cleveland. Are we to depart from that policy and now venture upon the great colonial system of the continental powers of Europe. As I understand the position of the administration now, as given in the instructions to Mr. Blount, it is simply a repetition and affirmation of the time-honored doctrine of our country in every administration."

The Hoar resolution calling upon the president for further information was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs. At 4:30 the senate adjourned.

A WAIL FROM CARTER.

The Ex-Commissioner Rails Against the Administration's Policy—An Ex-Minister En Route to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Among the passengers on the steamship Oceanic which arrived last night from Honolulu was Hon. P. C. Jones, ex-minister of finance under the monarchy, and after the revolution one of the provisional government's most ardent supporters. Mr. Jones is on his way to Washington on semi-official business, and is the bearer of affidavits from J. H. Soper, commander of the provisional forces; C. Bolte, a prominent business man; John Emmeluth, member of the present advisory council; Geo. N. Wilcox, minister of the interior under the queen in 1892, and Albert S. Wilcox, member of the legislature in 1892, on the situation.

Under date of Honolulu, November 30, ex-Commissioner Charles L. Carter, who visited the United States shortly after the revolution in the interests of the provisional government, addresses an open letter to Secretary Gresham, in which he displays considerable acrimony. He assumes the position of a weeping child who hasn't got what it wants and violently attacks the policy of the administration. The letter would fill three columns and develops nothing new.

The revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, which left here on the 4th inst. for Honolulu with special dispatches for Minister Willis, should reach her destination to-morrow or Friday morning. The Oceanic steamship company's steamer Mariposa, due here on Thursday, 21st inst., may possibly bring news of the arrival of the Corwin.

DENIED AT HEADQUARTERS.

How the Missing Hawaiian Document Story Was Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A Democratic member of the house committee on foreign affairs states he has been informed at the state department that two letters written by Secretary Blaine to Minister Stevens are missing, and that this is delaying the Hawaiian correspondence being sent to the senate. It is said the department wants the letters, as it is believed that in them Minister Stevens was instructed to foster the annexation sentiment.

But the above statement is denied at the state department. It is ascertained at the department that the story probably originated from information given to a congressman that letters from Minister Stevens to the secretary had for some time foreshadowed a probable outbreak at Honolulu. To all this information from Stevens, it is said, there is no response from the secretary of state in the records of the department, and has not been at any time.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Reports From Commander Irwin and Minister Willis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following dispatch was received by the navy department to-day:

"HONOLULU, Dec. 4.

"Provisional government has 1,000 men under arms. Palace prepared for defense.

"IRWIN."

The state department to-day received advices from Minister Willis, of Honolulu, via the steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco. It is understood, however, that the advices contained no information of importance other than that already published.

SHOULD VOTE ELSEWHERE.

Dr. Schaeffer Against Using Schoolhouses for Polling Places.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.—Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, is against the custom of holding elections in schoolhouses. In an interview to-day he said that when children return on the morning after the election, so that a third day may not be lost, they sometimes find the floor covered with tobacco juice and all sorts of rubbish or newly scrubbed and in the process of drying. When evening comes on one child may have croup, another sore throat, another a cough and at the close of every election some children are carried to the cemetery. Herod slaughtered the innocents at Bethlehem with malice prepense; these are slaughtered in the name of popular government.

Speaking of the annual convention of the state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, now in session in Harrisburg, Dr. Schaeffer said: "In my judgment the principles of agriculture should be taught in every rural schoolhouse as far as possible."

Attorneys Step Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Attorney-General Olney has received the resignations of John W. Herron, United States attorney southern district Ohio; David K. Watson, of Ohio, special assistant attorney employed in connection with suits against certain of the Pacific railroads.

A Request to Landlords.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Associations looking after the poor have requested landlords not to demand rent from the 50,000 unemployed workmen. A meeting of the unemployed will be held next Tuesday in Faneuil hall.

A Day of Expert Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—When the Meyer murder trial was resumed to-day C. A. Doremus, professor of chemistry at Bellevue medical college, Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yale and Prof. Geo. L. Peabody of New York, told of having examined the vital organs of Brandt's and Baum's bodies for poison and finding both arsenic and antimony.

SHOT BY HER LOVER.

Huffman Tries to Murder His Sweetheart and Then Suicide.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 13.—George Huffman shot Mattie Eoff, a 17-year-old girl, twice in the head at 2 o'clock this morning. Then he put three bullets into his own head and jumped from a coal-barge into the river. Miss Eoff was employed in a pottery here. Huffman was her lover and insane from jealousy. He is now in jail.

The two were returning from a dance. They had left the hall when Huffman drew his revolver and began using it. The girl had a bullethole half an inch below the right temple and another in the forehead, above the left eye. Her condition is serious. The bullets have not yet been found. One which entered the forehead fractured the skull. Huffman shot himself three times, once in the right temple just in front of the ear and twice in the body. The wound in the temple is serious. The others lodged in the flesh. Huffman crawled out of the river and was making for the railroad tracks to throw himself in front of a train. Officers arrested him. Doctors have hopes of the recovery of both.

LET THE MEN ALONE.

THAT THE TENOR OF A PROPOSED LAW FOR WORKMEN.

Chicago's Labor Convention Praises Gov. Altgeld—Delegates Robbed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A resolution was adopted to-day by the American Federation of Labor instructing President Gompers to secure the passage in the Pennsylvania legislature of a bill making it a misdemeanor for employers to interfere with or discharge employes for being connected with labor organizations.

When the convention was called to order by President Gompers this morning, Delegate William Hughes, of the Amalgamated iron and steel workers' association of Muncie, Ind., announced that he had been relieved of $50 in cash, and Delegate R. S. Ross, of Bedford, Mass., of $49 at their hotel last night. The other delegates were warned to hold tight to their valuables.

The grievance committee had several complaints to consider in which the western ill-feeling toward President Gompers cropped out. One was a strong protest against the chartering, by the executive board, of an organization of musicians in Baltimore, when an organization already existed there. The indignant protestants say that the executive body could not have been ignorant of the fact. One wing of the convention is, it is said, strongly opposed to Gompers because of his alleged dabbling in politics.

At the request of the retail clerks of Chicago it was decided to hold a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, at which Editor W. T. Stead and Rabbi Brown will deliver addresses. A protest was entered against the sale of goods made by contract convict labor in the penal institutions of Ohio. The resolutions were referred to various committees and the delegates took a recess to allow the committees to prepare their reports.

It is expected that the election of officers will take place Friday, and during the recess the delegates were busy discussing President Gompers's chances for re-election. It was generally conceded that Secretary Chris. Evans will be chosen as his own successor.

The resolution indorsing Governor Altgeld for his pardon of the anarchists was reported upon favorably by the committee and passed by a unanimous vote. It declared the verdict to have been the result of class prejudice and persecution. Another resolution passed called upon the government to enforce the provisions of the Geary law regarding the employment of Chinese labor on the Pacific coast. Delegate James Bretel, of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, introduced a resolution making it obligatory by law upon employers to submit differences to arbitration. It was carried after a warm debate.

HELD WIFE AND SON.

Produce Dealer Carpenter's Relatives Charged With His Murder.

MIFFLINTOWN, PA., Dec. 13.—The inquest in the case of James Carpenter, the huckster whose mutilated body was found in Tuscarora creek yesterday afternoon, was held to-day. The testimony was to the effect that on Sunday the dead man had a bitter quarrel with his son, James H. Carpenter, and that the wife and mother joined and sided with the son. A few hours after this he disappeared and was not heard of again until his body was found.

Mrs. Hettie Carpenter, the wife of the dead man, and her son, James H. Carpenter, were both witnesses and told contradictory stories. At the conclusion of the inquest the jury found that Carpenter had been murdered and that his wife and son had committed the deed. The son has been arrested and is now confined in the Mifflin county jail. Mrs. Carpenter is still at large. It is probable that she, too, will be locked up after the funeral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Will Extend the Water System.

FT. WAYNE, IND., Dec. 13.—The special committee appointed by the board of councilmen to devise a plan for giving employment to our unemployed laborers held a meeting this morning and decided to extend the water works to Lakeside, a suburb recently annexed to the city. Two or three hundred men will be employed for about six or seven weeks. The work will be commenced to-morrow. Only citizens of this place will be employed.

The Cora Greene Case.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 13.—Many stories are current regarding Cora Greene, the plaintiff in the case against George Brunt. Word has been received that she passed through Canton Monday night bound for Chicago accompanied by a man. It is reported from Greeneville, Pa., that a woman came there a few weeks ago with a drummer and was known as Cora Greene, of East Liverpool.

Military Maneuvers in the Snow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The coming winter has been selected for a series of extensive army maneuvers in the deeply snowclad portions of Moscow. The troops will bivouac under the new Chirghese felt tents. The military evolutions in the snow will only be suspended when 8° below zero is registered by the thermometer.

HAD A LONG TALK.

The Promoters of Pennsylvania's Proposed Organization Meet.

EXPECT NO FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Dissatisfaction Felt at This Feature of the Matter.

GUFFEY LEAVES WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—"The talk of starting a new Democratic organization in Pennsylvania has been going on quietly for several weeks," to-day remarked a Pennsylvanian who is in the confidence of the anti-administration people. "It is all nonsense to deny it and if the leaders expect to accomplish anything they might as well begin work openly without delay. They certainly can't expect to keep a matter of this kind a secret. They believe the majority of the Democratic voters of the state are opposed to those who now control the organization. They wish, as I understand it, to demonstrate this at the polls, and hence they contemplated building up a separate organization, holding a separate state convention and nominating a ticket of their own.

"They claim to have with them in opposition to the state administration many of the most prominent Democrats in the state, including the Hon. George A. Jenks, who is counted on to take a leading part in the movement."

Continuing, this gentleman said the fight of the new organization was intended to be made largely on an issue to be raised as between the city of Philadelphia and the rest of the state. This issue was expected to solidify the state against the city and furnish the "steam" for the campaign. The country districts are alleged to be jealous of the preponderating influence of Philadelphia in the councils of the party, and the leaders of the new movement believed the country could be relied on to vote almost solidly against Philadelphia.

Members of congress who were let into the plans said to-day that the statement in THE POST'S Washington dispatch of Monday correctly outlined these plans. These members also declared that the scheme of a new organization was utterly impracticable and foolish, and they believed the men who had been talking it up now realized this fact.

Before he left here for New York to-day Colonel James M. Guffey denied with emphasis that he was engaged in any definite scheme having for its object the establishment of a new Democratic organization in the state. But he said that he did favor a reorganization of the party in Pennsylvania, and during the past two years he had frequently spoken in favor of that to many persons. He did not think any Democrat should be shut out if a new deal was had.

At the conferences between the disgruntled members of congress, Colonel Guffey and Clerk of the House Kerr yesterday and last night, it is understood the whole situation was exhaustively talked over and plans canvassed by which the desired overthrow of the present leaders in the state could be brought about. It seems to have been agreed that to effect anything a bold and vigorous movement would have to be inaugurated, and that those who engaged in it would have to withdraw their thoughts altogether from obtaining federal patronage. This last conclusion was not at all pleasant to some of the conferees, as may be well imagined.

WOULD ADMIT UTAH.

The House Agrees Unanimously to Pin Her Star on the Blue Field.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The bill for the admission of Utah to statehood was passed without division by the house today at the conclusion of the debate, the only amendments of importance incorporated in the enabling act being one by Mr. Powers, of Vermont, prohibiting polygamy forever, and another by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, reducing one-half of the land granted to the state for common school purposes.

Just before adjournment the resolution of Mr. Hitt, calling for the correspondence in the Hawaiian affair, amended so as to include an extension of the period to be covered by the correspondence to March, 1889, the beginning of the Harrison administration, was taken up and passed. It was expected that a lively debate would occur when his resolution was reported back to the house, but Mr. Hitt, the author, refrained from criticism and there was no explosion.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, made his maiden speech in support of the admission of Utah. He thought Utah was fully prepared for statehood, but he objected to leaving the question of the allotment of lands in Utah to bureau officers at Washington who did not understand the conditions there. The United States he thought should co-operate in the reclamation of the arid lands of that region.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, favored the bill in a characteristically vigorous speech. The fact that Utah would send two senators and a representative here who would vote against the financial ideas of the east he thought was the sole ground of opposition.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, proposed the union of Utah and Nevada. He had observed that Nevada continued to lose population, and that it was a question as to what was to become of Nevada. The census of 1890 gave her 49,000, and recent San Francisco papers say that her population has since been reduced to 33,000.

At 4 o'clock the house adjourned.

WILL REPORT IT TUESDAY.

The Ways and Means Committee Finishes the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The ways and means committee, just before adjourning this evening, ordered the new tariff bill to be reported to the house next Tuesday. The postponement of a Democratic caucus on the ground that the internal revenue bill was not completed indicates that the customs bill will not be taken up until the internal revenue bill is reported to the house.

Some changes were made in the bill as follows: Common soap made dutiable at 20 per cent; flax netting made dutiable at 30 per cent, were 25; still wines in casks not changed as to rates but a proviso added that no such wines shall pay more than 100 per cent; internal revenue tax on cigarettes raised from 50c to $1 50 per pound on cigarettes in paper wrappers, to take effect after July 1, 1894; aluminum raised from 15 to 25 per cent; wire schedule classification 30, changed so as to make it include certain drill rods and needle rods, which will raise their rate from 30 to 35 per cent. The increase on cigarettes will it is thought yield $4,500,000 revenue.

Ikirt Backs McBride.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The following fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed in eastern Ohio: At East Rochester, Columbiana county, J. B. Coulson, vice David Emmons, removed; at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, J. H. Owings, vice Nancy J. Richards, removed; at Homeworth, Columbiana county, A. J. Diehl, vice Mrs. M. J. Potts, removed. John McBride, the well-known head of the miners' association, has filed an application for the position of United States marshal of Northern Ohio. Congressman Ikirt has indorsed his application.

Chairman Gilkeson's Call.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.—Chairman B. F. Gilkeson, of the Republican state committee, has issued a call for a state convention to be held here January 3 for the purpose of naming a candidate for congressman-at-large to succeed General Lilly. Chairman Wright, of the Democratic committee, has called a meeting of that body for to-morrow in Philadelphia to decide whether a Democratic state convention shall be held or the state committee choose the candidate.

ZELLA OFF FOR EUROPE.

HER $40,000 CASE AGAINST GEORGE GOULD SETTLED.

She Had Lots of Money and Made Lavish Purchases.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Zella Nicolaus has left New York, and says she is glad to leave. She has abandoned the prosecution of her suit against George Gould to recover $40,000, the amount of a check which she claimed he had taken from her. Mrs. Nicolaus refused to tell what motives had prompted her in her abandonment of the lawsuit. She would say only that the matter had been "arranged," and that the arrangement was satisfactory to her.

Mrs. Nicolaus sailed yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Normannia. Her destination is Naples. Her "guardian," Al Ruhmann, to whom have been attributed, also the names of Gray and Newman, sailed in Mrs. Nicolaus's company. They did not sail, however, as Mrs. Nicolaus and Mr. Ruhmann, her guardian. They were booked as "Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris."

Mrs. Nicolaus, before shaking the dust of New York from her dainty feet, had not neglected to have those feet comfortably and even aristocratically shod. She made a little shopping tour on Monday afternoon. During this little tour she spent $40 for footgear alone and several hundreds of dollars for other articles of fashionable feminine adornment.

A western correspondent a few days ago, in writing of "Zella's" career in the west, remarked that she always had methods peculiarly her own for raising money when she needed it. It is evident that Zella has been using some of these methods, for it was plain enough to anyone who followed the route of Mrs. Nicolaus's little shopping tour that she was not pinched for money on Monday, despite the fact that two of her trunks had been held by the proprietor of the Sturtevant house as security for her board bill.

That board bill has been paid and the two trunks were released in time to be shipped, together with the lavish and varied assortment of feminine fripperies which Mrs. Nicolaus purchased.

When she started out to do her final shopping in New York stores "Zella" was very modestly—in fact, rather plainly—attired. She wore a thin, dark gown, a black cape of cheap material and a hat by no means lavishly trimmed with white lace and magenta ribbons.

On her purchasing expedition Louis Allen, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, acted as her guide, accompanying her to many of the swell dressmakers, milliners and dry goods houses in Broadway and Fifth avenue. They visited these shops in a coupe, and nearly all of their purchases were placed in a carriage to avoid the necessity of sending them to the woman's address, which she and her lawyers have kept so closely concealed.

Among Mrs. Nicolaus's many purchases that afternoon was a magnificent sealskin jacket, handsomely trimmed with Russian sable, one of the most expensive furs in the market. She also bought a hat, likewise trimmed with Russian sable, and a muff to match the jacket and hat. For these three articles alone she payed $415. They were purchased at one of the swellest establishments in New York, located in Fifth avenue, near Thirtieth street. At a well-known fashionable and high-priced milliner's shop, also in Fifth avenue, but a few blocks farther up town, she purchased $130 worth of hats and bonnets, and at a prominent Broadway shoestore where they make a specialty of fine footwear she expended the $40 for shoes already mentioned. She also bought three trunks in a Broadway store. These articles by no means included her entire purchases.

They suffice to show, however, that within two or three days Mrs. Nicolaus had found means once more to recoup her fortunes. The cost of one of the best cabins on the Normannia for herself and "Mr. Harris" must also be included in her expenditures.

THE CORPSE BOYCOTTED.

A Louisville Attorney Can't Get His Young Wife Buried.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—A corpse boycotted by the Undertakers' union. This is the situation O. J. Brewster, a young attorney, finds himself placed in. Brewster owed a balance on funeral expenses for his father's burial to Miller Bros., undertakers, and on this account not an undertaker in the city will bury his wife until the balance is settled. He offered good security, but to no avail. He also offered to pay the old account as soon as possible. On account of sickness Brewster is short of funds. He will be compelled to have the city undertaker bury his wife, who died four days ago.

A HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPER AT A VERY LOW PRICE

This number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST is sent to thousands of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who are not on our subscription list, but who we feel ought to be. We hope all will give the paper a careful examination, and if they should approve its quality and price, of which there can be no doubt they will, we trust each recipient of a copy will send us one dollar for a year's subscription—only one dollar.

THE WEEKLY POST has passed out of existence and its place has been taken by THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST at the same price. Its subscribers will hereafter get two complete 8-page papers a week instead of one 12-page paper. The man who cannot afford to take a high-class daily like THE DAILY POST can now surely afford to take a first-class city semi-weekly paper, such as is offered to him twice a week by THE POST for only one dollar a year. This is almost equivalent to giving the paper away.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be in every respect as good as the weekly. It will be issued each Tuesday and Friday. All the features which have made THE WEEKLY POST one of the great journals of America will be continued in the semi-weekly, in addition to the late news and market reports, specially prepared for it.

Nearly every rural postoffice in the eastern country now has at least a semi-weekly mail. This would insure THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST regularly twice a week to every subscriber—or 104 papers a year for one dollar; less than one cent a copy.

As an inducement to organize clubs we make the following propositions:

We will give a souvenir Columbian coin, and a free copy of the paper for six months, to anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly. The Columbian coins were issued by the United States government for the world's fair, and are already becoming scarce. Their face value is 50 cents but their market value is one dollar.

To anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly we will send a copy of the paper free for one year.

To anyone sending us a club of fifteen *new* subscribers for one year we will send both a souvenir coin and a free copy of the paper for one year.

Free sample copies of the semi-weekly will be sent to all who may ask.

For the convenience of intending subscribers, and to save them the trouble of writing a letter, we append a form of an order which can be clipped out, dated and filled and forwarded to us with one dollar enclosed:

ORDER FORM.

..............................1893.

To The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Enclosed find one dollar, for which you will please send a copy of The Semi-Weekly Post to me for one year to the following address:

Name..............................

Postoffice..............................

County..............................State..............................

Write proper names very plainly.

JOHN CESSNA DEAD

The Veteran Passed Quietly Away in His Bedford Home Last Night.

LONG PUBLIC CAREER ENDED.

His Death Is Attributed to Overwork at Harrisburg.

SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE

BEDFORD, PA., Dec. 13.—Ex-Congressman John Cessna died at 11 o'clock tonight of diabetes in his 72d year. Mr. Cessna had been in bad health for the past three months. In fact his illness dates back to the closing hours of the last legislature, where, both on the floor and in committee rooms, he was tireless in his exertions. Until a few weeks ago there were some who thought his powerful constitution would pull him through, but since that time he has been sinking rapidly. During the past three days the people of all classes and conditions have been earnestly inquiring after the health of the venerable statesman.

So earnest and general was the anxiety that the popular demand has only been satisfied with frequent bulletins here and daily telegraphic announcements through the press abroad. Yet while this is being written, with the people of the town asleep, not half a dozen persons outside his family circle, the physicians and reporters, know that "Uncle John" Cessna is lying cold in death.

Six weeks ago Mr. Cessna went to New York on a business errand, against the advice of his physicians. With one or two exceptions he has not been outside the doors of his residence since his return. All that medical skill could do, aided by careful nursing of his family, helped to prolong his weakening hold on life. During the past two weeks he had been failing fast, but not until within the past week have the members of his family been compelled to recognize the fact that his condition gave little hope.

To-day his family was told by a physician that his death was only a question of days, perhaps of hours. In the early evening trained eyes saw that the end was nearer even than had been feared, and then death came rapidly, considering the lingering character of his illness. The end was peaceful, and he passed away without a struggle, with all the members of his family at his bedside. The funeral will probably be held next Saturday.

As to his estate, there is no telling what it may be, as his money is largely invested in coal lands. About a week ago a trust judgment in favor of his son for $17,000 was entered against him.

John Cessna was born in Bedford county on June 29, 1821, on his father's farm. He graduated from Marshall college in 1842, and then taught school and studied law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar. He soon took a place at the front in his profession and in politics. In early life he was a Democrat and a party leader. In 1849 and '50 he was sent to the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. In 1856 he helped nominate Buchanan. He served in the legislature again in 1862-3, being again speaker. During the war he became a Republican, and in 1868 was sent to congress, beaten in 1870 and elected in 1872. Since then he has served in the legislature, not continuously. He was a member of the present house and an opponent of the rule of the state ring.

MURDER IS CHARGED.

Finding of a Coroner's Jury on Judge Donohue's Death.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The remarkable crime of assassinating a Pennsylvania judge was charged by an Adams county coroner's jury to-day. A special from York to-night says the late Common Pleas Judge David C. Donohue, of Adams county, who died suddenly of poisoning last month, was not a victim of suicide, as at first announced. The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict stating that the judge was murdered. Some person, unknown as yet to the jurors, had, they are now satisfied, placed strychnine in a pint flask, from which the judge drank whisky for a cold, and thus caused his death. Further startling disclosures are expected soon.

THE GRANGERS' WORK.

They Denounce Secretary Morton and Members of the Legislature.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.—The state grange now in session here does not appear to have much to do but consider resolutions denouncing Secretary Morton for his speech at the agricultural congress. Members of the legislature who voted against granger legislation will also come in for a lively shaking up. There is considerable politics in the present session. An open indorsement of the candidacy of Representative A. L. Taggart for congressman-at-large is not favored. He will be boomed by local committees in every county. Hastings seems to be the choice of a large majority of delegates for governor.

MONSON'S TRIAL.

Witnesses Testify in the Hambrough Murder Case.

EDINBURG, Dec. 13.—In the Monson murder trial to-day two witnesses gave testimony for the defense. The first, John Steven, agent for the Ardlamont estate, said that it was his opinion that the gun which killed Hambrough was discharged within half a barrel length of the lieutenant's head. John Dunn testified to having seen Hambrough separate himself from Monson and Scott about five minutes before a shot was fired in Hambrough's direction. A number of other witnesses gave unimportant testimony and the trial adjourned until to-morrow.

Need $100,000 for Relief.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—The relief committee for the Upper Peninsula miners report that $100,000 is needed to keep them through the winter. There are 8,000 destitute.

WAILS OVER OIL.

All This Gnashing of Teeth is Part of a Neat Republican Scheme.

MEANT TO SCARE CONGRESSMEN.

It Has Shaken Farmer Sibley and Mr. Sipe Is Incredulous.

NOT SO, THOUGH, WITH MR. KREBS

He Declares Free Oil Will Not Let Russians Smash American Producers.

THAT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Republican members from western Pennsylvania seem to be meeting with some success in starting the made-to-order scare over their "discovery" that the Wilson bill places petroleum on the free list. They claimed to-day that they had been deluged with telegrams and letters from oil producers and small refiners, beseeching them to avert the calamity of free oil, which would utterly ruin the Pennsylvania oil industry and give over the American market altogether to Russian oil.

Just how the placing of petroleum on the free list would bring about this result no one seemed able to explain, for all were compelled to admit that American oil is now exported in immense quantities annually, and successfully meeting the competition of Russian oil in every market in the world. At the same time it was acknowledged that the amount of petroleum imported annually into the United States was beggarly, aggregating, all told, less than $10,000 in value. The entire scare, so far as could be got at, was based on the fact that in the past year three cargoes of Russian petroleum were landed in this country.

BUT THEY CAN'T EXPLAIN.

The oleaginous calamity howlers declined to attempt an explanation of the fact that immense quantities of American oil were meeting Russian competition in the open markets of the world, and that therefore American oil need have no fear that the home market would be taken from it, tariff or no tariff.

The truth is that the calamity howl was in the first instance part of the general Republican plan to get up divisions among Democrats over the tariff bill and to scare those Democrats who represent oil districts into negotiating with the ways and means committee. Besides this, the allegation that American oil producers and refiners except the Standard company would be ruined by free listing oil was put out so as to make it appear that the Democrats were playing into the hands of the giant oil monopoly.

AGITATED MR. SIBLEY.

The Hon. Joseph Sibley is one of those Pennsylvania members who seems to have been greatly scared. He said to-day he had received stacks of letters and telegrams, many of them positively piteous in their pictures of the results to the producers of removing the duty on oil. Mr. Sibley declared with some emotion that he believed free oil would ruin all the producers and independent refiners in Pennsylvania. If this and other things were not corrected he would have to vote against the bill.

Mr. Sipe was also in receipt of a large batch of telegrams from oil men opposing free oil, but he had not yet made up his mind that it was of much consequence to the oil industry whether the duty was removed or not. He could not see, in view of our immense exports of oil, why we need fear competition with Russia or any other country.

Congressman Kribbs had not been scared in the least. He did not seem to think, after looking into the matter a little, that the free listing of oil would affect the Pennsylvania industry in any way. He received to-day a couple of telegrams from oil men in his district opposing free oil.

NOT MOVED BY THE HOWLS.

As far as the ways and means committee is concerned, the outcry will have no effect. Petroleum will remain on the free list. A member of the committee said to-night that the talk of Russian oil competing with us in the home market was the most absurd thing he had heard yet.

The ways and means committee has looked into the complaint of the potterymen that a mistake was made in the classification of earthen ware in the Wilson bill. The committee found that there was no mistake and that no change could be made with advantage. Therefore the pottery schedule will remain as it is.

DR. IKIRT NON-COMMITTAL.

He Likes the Wilson Bill as a Whole, but Is Silent About Pottery.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Dr. Ikirt, representative in congress from the Eighteenth Ohio district, approves the Wilson tariff bill generally and thinks the ways and means committee has in the main discharged its difficult and delicate task in a very commendable manner. But he is not disposed as yet to express his opinion of the features of the bill which especially affect his own district.

The correspondent of THE POST felt that his views on the pottery schedule would be especially interesting and valuable because of the large pottery interests in and about East Liverpool, Dr. Ikirt's home, and endeavored to get his opinion on two occasions. But Dr. Ikirt was not ready to talk regarding the pottery schedule, as he said he had not had time to figure out just how much the rates on pottery had been reduced by the Wilson bill, nor to what extent the free-listing or compensatory reductions on raw material entering into the manufacture of pottery would make up for the scaling down of rates on the completed product.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

FOR ANY PERSON, * YOUNG OR OLD!

You'll Find Our "Portfolio of the World's Photographs" a Magnificent Christmas Gift. : : :

Of the book, "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS," much might be said. We will only say, however, that it is without doubt THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BOOK PUBLISHED IN MANY YEARS, and is being sold by subscription for $4. It has over one thousand photographs, is a royal quarto volume of over 400 pages, size 9x12 inches, equal to 2,000 pages of the usual size, printed on enameled paper and bound in fine cloth.

ITS MAGNIFICENT, INSPIRING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFECTS

Become, by lucid arrangement, a series of panoramic splendors, all of them irresistible invitations to a succession of family journeys by land and sea, through all the corners of earth, carrying to eye the delights, to mind the instruction and to soul the exaltation of actual travel. At an evening's sitting parents and children may hie away to hoary, sacred Egypt, sail the Nile, scale the Pyramids, sit beside mummied Pharaohs, gaze on majestic ruins, sip in imperial palaces, bow in gorgeous mosques, dare the cataracts, pierce the dreaded Soudan, lift the veil of darkest Africa, and may then return exhilarated by the countless scenes and ecstatic over the endless wonders that made every step a surprise. So, without the expense, hardship and danger of actual travel, yet with all its fascination, thrill and profit, young and old

MAY TRAVERSE THE WIDE WORLD.

In its list of subjects it embraces photographs of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, the cabinet, Harrison and cabinet, leading Democrats, prominent Republicans, foreign ministers at Washington, vice president, leading members of the senate, speaker and leading members of house of representatives, governors of the states, American newspaper men, Pope Leo XIII., eminent cardinals, Roman Catholic leaders in America, actors and actresses, authors, poets, kings, princes and other members of the royal family, and views from every section of the world, including cathedrals, churches, mosques, gloomy caverns, magnificent architecture, beautiful landscapes, summer resorts, famous battles of the world's history, battleships, etc. Every illustration an exact reproduction from a photograph, showing the scene as it is or was. Everybody should have this book, and everybody can get it, but it can only be secured at this low price through THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

We will mail "THE PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S PHOTOGRAPHS" at once (postage prepaid) and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST for 1894 for the low price of $2.50, and you have the privilege of ordering them to different addresses. Write to

THE POST, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A More Suitable Christmas or New Year's Gift Cannot be Found—To make a voyage around the world and meet the crowned heads of Europe, as well as the most distinguished people in this country and abroad, would cost a good lot of money, wouldn't it, even if you had the entree into their society? But suppose you could sit in your own home with your wife and children around you and come FACE TO FACE with splendid photographs of these people of note, that would be quite a big step toward knowing them—as near, perhaps, as you will ever get.

And when you begin to weary of studying the features of this class of society we will show you a good many places and things in far away climes that many of your brethren have gladly paid thousands of dollars to see.

In this tour you can take your family with you without extra cost and without the discomforts of travel to you all.

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WHAT CRACKED THE BELL.

Another Story About the Break in Old Liberty's Metal.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is a pity to spoil a fine story by an indictment of inaccuracy, but when an equally good point is supplied which has the advantage of historical truth, the iconoclast may be forgiven. The "crack" in the Liberty bell has in all recent accounts been attributed to its tolling the deathknell of Chief Justice Marshall in 1836. But Mr. John Sartain, the veteran engraver, who has just celebrated his 85th birthday, says that when he first arrived in Philadelphia from London, in 1830, he visited the state house early in September of that same year and the bell was then already cracked.

Mr. Downing, who lived in the tower and was custodian there, told him on that occasion that it had happened two years before, while ringing paeans of joy over the passage of the Catholic emancipation act, by the English parliament in 1828, and he made the comment that "the old Bell would not ring for a British act, even when it was a good one."

CLEVER SPARROWS.

How They Helped an Invalid Fellow to a Place of Safety.

From Science.

A few days ago as I was walking along the street I saw a sparrow lying on the ground. It fluttered its wings, but was unable to rise.

As I was looking, a pair of old birds came along, carrying between them a little bare twig about three inches long. One had hold of one end of it and its companion had hold of the other. They brought it down to the bird on the ground and it caught hold of the stick with its beak.

Then they flew up into a tree carrying the third bird hanging to the stick, and by this means brought it to a place of safety.

I am not sure that the bird on the ground was a young one; it looked quite large and may have been wounded or sick. It was not able to fly, anyhow, for I saw it try to do so without success. All the birds were common English sparrows.

THROUGH FEATHERS.

Lightning Kills Chickens Without Disturbing Them.

Atlanta Constitution.

A family residing on Liberty street, Washington, Ga., was considerably shocked during an electrical storm a short time ago by the lightning striking the telegraph and electric light wires which pass the houses. After the storm had subsided it was ascertained that a large fig bush in the garden had been struck and a hen and three chickens, which had sought shelter under the broad leaves, killed. The chickens were found under the hen, which was sitting in a natural position with not a feather ruffled.

The Country Doctor and the Horse.

Country doctors, even in regions where the roads are level and fairly well made, rival the street car companies as destroyers of horses. It is a good horse that will serve a busy country doctor more than five or six years, and physicians that keep two horses to drive alternately expect to buy a new one every five years. At the end of that time a doctor's horse is commonly fit only for the cart or plow. The speed has been driven out of it.

Golden Hill.

On Evacuation day the Society of the Sons of the Revolution placed a bronze tablet on the south wall of the building owned and occupied by the Humphreys' homeopathic medicine company, corner William and John streets, New York city. It is a beautiful work of art, and bears the following inscription: Golden hill. Here January 18th, 1770, the fight took place between the Sons of Liberty and the British regulars (16th foot). First blood shed in the war of the revolution.

General Daniel Butterfield, of the tablet committee, in a letter to Dr. Humphreys says: "After the tablet is up you would be justified in designating the head quarters of your company at Golden hill."

Three Papers Every Week.

We will send you Robert Bonner's great story paper, the New York Ledger, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST both one year for only $1 75. des2-W&S

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The Bottom of the Atlantic Is Nearly Four Miles Under Water.

Nautical Magazine.

Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean bed deepens very gradually; for the first 230 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile. In the next 20 miles the fall is over 9,000 feet, and so precipitous is the descent that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,600 fathoms are encountered in very close proximity to the 100-fathom line.

With the depth of 1,600 to 2,000 fathoms the sea bed becomes a slightly undulating plain 1,200 miles wide. The greatest depth in the Atlantic is 300 miles or so northward of the Island of St. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms were obtained, or nearly four miles in depth.

HAD NO TONGUE.

The Remarkable Case of a Young Woman Exhibited in Spain.

One of the most remarkable cases on record was that of a woman, well authenticated at the beginning of the last century, who had no tongue, and yet spoke with perfect clearness. She was brought to Lisbon, in Spain, by Count d'Ericeya, from Monsary, in the territory of Elvas, Portugal, and the following account is given of her by an eminent divine:

"She is 17 years old, but does not look more than 7. She can pronounce distinctly every letter in the alphabet. She has not the least bit of a tongue, but the teeth in both sides of her under jaw turn very much inward and almost meet. Her chief difficulty is in eating, for while others move their food with their tongue she is forced to use her finger. She says that she tastes well. Her voice, though very distinct, is a little hollow and like that of old people who have lost their teeth.

LOYAL TO EXCESS.

How the Simple Villagers Welcomed King Oscar of Sweden.

Chronik der Zeit.

King Oscar of Sweden once passed through a little town which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest a huge tranparency, fixed to a gloomy looking edifice, attracted his attention. It bore the inscription "Welcome to Your Majesty" in gigantic characters.

"What building is that?" the king inquired.

"That is the county prison, your majesty," replied one of the aldermen.

The king laughed, and was heard to observe: "That is carrying matters a little too far!"

CHARLEMAGNE'S ROSEBUSH.

It Is Still Bearing Flowers at Hildesheim, in Hanover.

Worthington's Magazine.

The oldest rosebush in the world is at Hildesheim, in Hanover. It was planted more than one thousand years ago by Charlemagne, in commemoration of a visit made to him by the ambassador of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. After it had become a flourishing vine a cathedral was built over it. It is known, however, that a coffin-shaped vault was built around its sacred roots in the year 818, the vault and bush surviving a fire which destroyed the cathedral in 1146. The bush is now 26 feet high and covers 30 feet of the wall. The stem, after 1,000 years' growth, is only 2 feet in diameter.

A Remarkable Old Man.

One of Delaware's most remarkable old men, William Weathersby, died at Laurel a few days ago at the age of 98 years, had been married six times, and he worked on his farm continuously up to within two or three weeks of his death.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good reliable, family medicine that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. de5-W-tt

APPROACH OF WAR.

European Nations Preparing for Any Emergency, However Serious.

RUSSIA'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE

France in Good Condition for a Contest for Supremacy.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The important dispatch from Vienna which the *Times* printed this morning, setting forth that the Russian government had declared it imperative that the Kilia arm of the Danube should be made navigable, the object of which demand was to secure the exemption of the Kilia branch from the control of the Danube commission, has served to attract renewed attention to the serious situation of affairs in Europe, a situation which would need only a spark to kindle the flame. That the various countries are fully alive to the difficulties ahead of them there can be no doubt, and numerous incidents have come to light within the past few days which indicate that all the powers are making preparations to meet any emergency whatever its proportions may be. In connection with these recent developments the statement made to-day on the authority of the Westminster *Gazette*, that five new battleships, a first-class cruiser and a number of smaller vessels have been ordered to augment the British navy, is not without significance.

The *Globe* to-night, commenting on the *Times'* dispatch, asks if we are on the eve of a revival of the state of things produced by the Crimean war. It says that Russia's demand that the Kilia mouth of the Danube be made navigable is the most alarming of the ugly portends of trouble which have been so numerous of late. Reference is also made in the *Globe's* article to the hostile attitude of Russia toward India and to England's unprepared condition for war. At the request of the Associated Press representative, Mr. Bigelow, whose relations with the highest officials in Germany are well known and who has just returned to London after a stay of several months in Germany, to-day wrote the following on the situation in Europe:

"Russia wants Constantinople and is preparing to take it. Russia cannot succeed in accomplishing this desire without first fighting Austria. She cannot fight Austria without fighting Germany at the same time. Russia wants the mouth of the Danube, a desire as strange as if France should wish to reoccupy Louisiana. Russia therefore has one enemy particularly in mind, that is Germany, and in this hatred of Germany was born the comical friendship between Russia and France, for France means to get back Alsace-Lorraine. Russia sounded France and was well satisfied with the result. When war is declared the two are one, army and navy.

"The Russian government has now massed all its active army west of Moscow and the great bulk in Poland. Russia has been observing great secrecy of late with regard to movements on her railways. Sometimes several days have passed when all traffic on the roads has been stopped, save that of the government. Oddly enough the money that she has been spending upon forts and stores has nearly all been expended against the German frontier. She knows that she must settle with Germany before she can get the Bosphorus. German men of business feel that the next war will be largely devoted to pulling chestnuts out of the fire for England. The kaiser knows that in a war with Russia he will be fighting the battle of all civilized countries against a power representing commercial stagnation, political barbarism and religious intolerance."

BRUTAL TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Maltreat the Passengers on a Texas Railroad.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 11.—The cannonball train No. 2 on the International & Great Northern railroad was robbed by six men at Duval last midnight. The express safe was looted of its contents and passengers robbed of their money and other valuables. It is not known what the express company's loss is. The train was stopped by the turning of a switch by the robbers.

About 50 shots were fired into the engine, baggage and express cars, and the mail car was also riddled but not robbed. One of the shots broke Fireman Corrigan's right arm. The robbers were very profane and brutal to the men and women in the coaches, and struck some of them over the head with their pistols because they had so little money. The sleepers were entered. It is believed the robbers got only a few hundred dollars all told. It being a Sunday night train, it is thought the express had but little money aboard.

BUCKEYE FINANCES.

Facts Shown by the Ohio State Treasurer's Report.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—The state treasurer's report for the year ending November 15, made public to-day, shows the following: Total receipts, all funds, $6,032,156 54; balance, $776,411 63; total, $6,808,568 17; total expenditures, $6,190,229 40; balance, $618,338 77; general revenue fund, receipts, $3,731,496 89; balance, $211,656 52; expenditures, $3,895,138 16; balance, $138,015 16. The payments from this fund exceeded the actual receipts by $73,641 33. Taxes from the liquor law increased $28,075 23 over the year before.

The treasurer states that owing to an increase in the expenses of state institutions it will be necessary to increase the general revenue funds to the amount of $300,000 in some way at once. He also recommends depositories for state and county funds.

DEMOCRATS DISCHARGED.

A Hide-Bound Republican's Petty Spite Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Eight men in the employ of the Norwalk iron works, at South Norwalk, Conn., were discharged Saturday. The men were all Democrats.

Manager Hill, who owns the works, says the company's business has fallen off on account of the tariff agitation, and hence wages had to be reduced and some employes discharged. Those dismissed, the manager says, were Democrats, and as they helped to bring about the bad condition of business, they had to go.

To Elect General Lilly's Successor

HARRISBURG, Dec. 9.—[Special.]—Monday a writ will be issued by Governor Pattison for an election to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania congressional delegation caused by the death of General William Lilly, congressman-at-large. It will be held on the date of the regular February election.

BIG CONCERN EMBARRASSED.

Receivers Appointed for C. Aultman & Co., of Canton.

CANTON, O., Dec. 11.—The business of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of engines, threshers and other farming implements, has gone into the hands of receivers. William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller were appointed. The company, it is understood, is entirely solvent, as its assets are not far from $2,700,000, while its liabilities are about $1,000,000. The application for a receiver was made by Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, president of the company. The tightness of the money market is said to be accountable.

The application was made to Judge McCarty. Robert A. Miller, one of the receivers, is the general manager of the company. Both of the receivers qualified and were placed in charge. Their bonds were fixed at $50,000 each. Lewis Miller, of Akron, president of the company, is one of the largest stockholders. He is interested to the amount of more than a quarter a million, and is besides surety on a number of the company's obligations. He believes that with proper management the concern will pay its debts.

The assets include the immense plant, covering 13 acres in the heart of Canton, bills receivable of $2,000,000, and accounts receivable, $750,000. It is believed the works will be put in operation by the receivers, and with better times brought back to prosperity.

AKRON, O., Dec. 11.—President Crouse, of Aultman, Miller & Co., the big agricultural implements manufacturers of this city, said to-day the failure of C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, would in no way affect his firm. Although a portion of the capital stock of the two corporations is owned by the same parties, yet the business and management are entirely distinct, the two houses being engaged in different branches of manufacture.

You Have a Sure Thing.

Oil City Blizzard.

We will bet a muzzle-loading shotgun to a box of cob pipes that the new French cabinet has a fit and dissolves itself before Christmas. Are there any takers?

A Young Great-Great-Grandmother.

Perhaps the youngest woman in the land who can boast of being a great-great-grandmother is Mme. Cortessio, of Key West, who is only 40 years old.

SONNET-GOLD.

I.

We get it from Etruscan tombs, hid deep
Beneath the passing plowshares; or from caves,
Known but to Prospero, where pale green waves
Roll up the wreck-gold that the mermaids keep;
And from the caverns where the gnomes upheap
The secret treasures which the Earth's dwarf slaves
Coin in her bosom, 'till the red gold paves
Her whole great heart, where only poets peep;
Or from old missals where the gold defies
Time's tooth, in saints' bright aureoles, and keeps,
In angels' long straight trumpets, all its flash;
But mostly from the crucible where lies
The alchemist's pure dream-gold; while he sleeps
The poet steals it, leaving him the ash.

II.

What shall we make of sonnet-gold for men?
The dove-wreathed cup some youth to Phryne gave?
Or dark Locusta's scent-phial, that shall have,
Chiseled all around it, snakes from Horror's den?
Or that ill ring which sank in fathoms ten
When Faliero spoused the Venice wave?
Or Inez's funeral crown, the day the grave
Showed her for coronation, all myrrh then?
The best would be to make a hilt of gold
For life's keen falchion; like a dragon's head,
Fierce and fantastic, massive in your hold;
But oft the goldsmith's chisel makes instead
A fretted shrine for sorrows that are old,
And passions that are sterile or are dead.

—Eugene Lee Hamilton in the Academy.

Hood's Praises Itself

Kidney Troubles—Bright's Disease Cured

Now Able to Work and Sound as a Dollar.

Mr. John Saxton
Of Scottdale, Pa.

"I do think Hood's Sarsaparilla is 'worth its weight in gold.' For four years I suffered misery with terrible pains in my back and trouble with my kidneys. The doctors thought I had Bright's disease. Many a time I had to give up work, and continually grew worse, and when I sat or stooped down I had to be helped up. At last had to give up and go to bed and remain six long weeks. It was then I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I soon found that it was helping me although I had been told nothing would help me and thought

I Would Have to Die.

But I continued to improve till I am now in perfect health and have as good a back as any man in town. To-day I can do a good day's work, and truly feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me. I am as sound as the best dollar that was ever made, and I want this statement put into print so that everybody can see what good it did me. Every word of the above can be proved by a score of people here who know how I suffered and how I have been cured. I took but six bottles. I think no one can praise Hood's Sarsaparilla as much as it will praise itself." JOHN SAXTON, Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

HE SHAN'T EAT TURKEY.

Mrs. Keegan Threatens Russell Sage's Christmas.

SHE IS PURSUING HIM OUT OF COURT.

All Day Long She Vainly Knocked at His Office Door.

CARRIED A KNIFE FOR CARVING USES

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Delia Keegan, seamstress, whose suit before Judge Bookstaver in the court of common pleas to recover $100,000 from Russell Sage for breach of promise to marry her in 1868 or 1869 was dismissed on November 18, through the expiration of the six year limitation in the statutes of this state, has determined to press her cause outside of court.

Three times in the last week the old woman, shabbily attired, violent in manner and apparently half crazed, has visited Mr. Sage's office, at Broadway and Rector street, and has insisted on seeing Mr. Sage, but has been ejected by his clerks.

Since the Norcross bomb incident it has, in fact, been difficult for anyone to see Mr. Sage. The outer office, where brokers' boys deliver messages, has a high iron railing, and business is carried on through little square openings.

Inquiries for Mr. Sage are met with further inquiries as to the nature of the caller's business, and if the errand is distasteful to Mr. Sage negotiations are carried on through a third person. This is a sufficient reason why most persons who desire to see Mr. Sage in his business hours find it impossible to make their way into his private room.

FEARED SHE WOULD KILL SAGE.

This, however, isn't the reason why Delia Keegan was not able to make her way to Mr. Sage's presence yesterday. Her manner was so violent that the clerks in the outer office feared to permit her to see Mr. Sage lest she should kill him.

She threatened to do so, and vowed she had a knife secreted in one of her stockings. She indicated her purpose of producing the weapon, but the clerks withdrew, leaving her in the outer hall, whence she made her way to the street.

Mrs. Keegan made two visits to Mr. Sage's office yesterday. The first was in the forenoon, early. She wore a black bonnet, a shawl and a brown dress. She demanded to see Mr. Sage, but a clerk at one of the little windows refused to take her message. After arguing with the employe for a few minutes and receiving unsatisfactory replies the seamstress went away.

When she returned again to Mr. Sage's office in the afternoon Mrs. Keegan was very much excited. She declaimed that she was a poor, wretched woman, while Mr. Sage was rolling in wealth.

"But he'll have no turkey this Christmas," cried Mrs. Keegan. "By the gods I'll fix him yet. No turkey for Russell."

Some of the clerks behind the high railing turned pale and fumbled their penholders nervously. They turned paler when Mrs. Keegan cried:

"There won't be any bomb in this. I've got something in my stocking that will fix him."

HUSTLED HER INTO THE HALL.

Three clerks mustered courage to run into the little outer office and hustle Mrs. Keegan into the hall. As to what Mrs. Keegan intended to do accounts differ.

Some employes say Mrs. Keegan attempted to take a knife from her stocking. Others declare that she was showing by the condition of her skirts and her stockings that Mr. Sage was cruel in permitting her to endure poverty. Whatever was Mrs. Keegan's object she was left to herself, and the door of Mr. Sage's office was closed against her.

Mr. Sage was seen at his residence, No. 506 Fifth avenue, last evening, and asked whether he had seen Mrs. Keegan yesterday, whether he had learned of her visits to his office, and of her threats to take his life. Mr. Sage pooh-poohed Mrs. Keegan's visits.

"Yes, I heard of her visits," he said; "Her threats can amount to nothing. What's the use of my seeing her? She is a poor, wretched old tramp."

"How do you account for her actions, Mr. Sage?" I asked.

"Well, the doctors say she is crazy. I have not seen her lately and don't want to. There is nothing in her law case, anyway."

PARKHURST THREATENED.

Exactly 19 bloodthirsty persons have written to Dr. Parkhurst in the past two days and very considerately informed him that they will kill him before Christmas. The letters suggest the various methods of accomplishing Dr. Parkhurst's doom that the writers most fancy. They all bubble over with an enthusiastic desire to reach the bellicose doctor's heart's blood.

Most of these gory missives were written by women of the class who find it inconvenient to ply their calling while Dr. Parkhurst is belaboring the police captains, but a few of them come from men whose associations are largely with that degraded element of society. Dr. Parkhurst does not appear to be much worried by these threats, and he has not relaxed his energy in the anti-vice crusade one iota.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

Clara Weiker at Akron Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

LIMA, O., Dec. 11.—Miss Clara Welker, the self-confessed child murderer, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Ritchie to-day. The girl threw the babe from a train on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad one day last August. Its brains were dashed out against the stone ballast. She was indicted for murder in the second degree, but the indictment was quashed, as it was clear she could not be convicted under the indictment. She was then arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, to which she pleaded guilty. The girl said she had no intention of killing the child when she threw it from the train, but thought some one would pick it up who would care for it. The child's father has never been arrested, although it was shown that he prompted her to try and dispose of the baby in that way.

The Cost of Recent Wars.

War is a very expensive business. Statistics of some of the great wars of the past are as follows: The Crimean war cost $2,000,000,000 and 750,000 lives; the Italian war of 1859, $300,000,000, and 45,000 lives; the war of the rebellion cost the north $5,100,000,000 and the south $2,300,000,000, and together about 800,000 lives; the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866 cost $333,000,000 and 45,000 lives; the Russo-Turkish war, $125,000,000 and 250,000 lives, and the Franco-Prussian war, $4,100,000,000 and 196,000 lives.

The Poorest Duke Living.

The young Duke of Albany is only 10 years old and is quite the poorest duke living, but is not likely to be forgotten by her majesty, with whom he is a prime favorite. His mother has only £6,000 a year, most of which goes in keeping up Claremont. He is the first posthumous child born to a member of the royal family since the revolution.

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES.

Places From Which Some of Our Popular Food Plants Come.

Good Housekeeping.

Spinach is a Persian plant.
Filberts came from Greece.
Quinces came from Corinth.
The turnip came from Rome.
The peach came from Persia.
The nasturtium came from Peru.
Horse-radish is a native of England.
Melons were found originally in Asia.
Sage is a native of the south of Europe.
Sweet majorum is a native of Portugal.
The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons originally came from Damascus.

The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Coriander seed came originally from the east.

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.

Pears were brought from the east by the Romans.

The walnut is a native of Persia, and Caucasus and China.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and northern Africa.

Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India.

Asparagus was originally a wild seacoast plant of Great Britain.

The clove is a native of the Malacca islands, as also is the nutmeg.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

The tomato is a native of South America, and takes its name from a Portuguese word.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Apples were originally brought from the east by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain.

Cloves came to us from Indies, and take their name from the Latin clavus, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so named from a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

Lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments, and in the time of Pliny they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.

THOMAS AXWORTHY DEAD.

As City Treasurer He Robbed Cleveland of Over $200,000.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HAMILTON, ONT., Dec. 6.—Thomas Axworty died here to-day, ending in exile a notable life. Until about five years ago he was one of the foremost citizens and politicians of Cleveland, O., but he turned absconder, having embezzled $276,000 of funds in his possession as city treasurer, and since then he has been a fugitive. The cause of death was Bright's disease, and he had been declining ever since he suffered a stroke of paralysis last summer. The remains will be taken to Cleveland for interment.

"Tom" Axworthy was one of the best-known men in Ohio, and his defalcations created a tremendous sensation. He left Cleveland in September, 1888, ostensibly on business, two or three weeks before he was suspected, and never returned. For some time his whereabouts were unknown, then he was found in London, where he was met by Cleveland officials with whom he arranged to turn over all property remaining from the wreck of his once considerable fortune. His bondsmen made the final settlement last summer. No decided effort was ever made to bring him to justice, but he remained in Canada. Speculating led to his downfall. He was three times city treasurer.

And the Democracy Will Get Them.

East Liverpool Crisis.

Just hear the howl that goes up when the Democracy proposes to take some of the tax off food and clothing and even things up by taxing playing cards. Never mind the howls. Give the Democrats the votes of those benefited by the cheaper necessities and the Republicans can have those who want cheaper playing cards.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN Who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful Little Book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

THE LATEST OUT.

And the Newest Thing in Democratic Politics From Washington City.

SIPE, M'ALEER AND MUTCHLER.

A New State Organization Said to Be Planned by Them.

THE MOTIVE THAT PROMPTS IT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Reports of a somewhat sensational nature are current here regarding the plans of certain Pennsylvania Democratic politicians who are opposed to the present state administration. These reports are of such a character as scarcely to be credible, but the sources from which they came leave no doubt that they are well founded.

Briefly, they are to the effect that three of the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania, in conjunction with politicians in both ends of the state, are formulating plans looking to the establishment of a new state organization independent of the present organization of the party. It is understood that in each county in which the friends of the state administration control the local Democratic organization a new organization will be attempted, officered and controlled by anti-administration men. This new organization will then go ahead regardless of the regular party machinery, holding its own conventions, and in the campaign of next year a separate state convention will be held and a separate ticket nominated.

These are in outline the plans of the leaders of the movement as far as they have been developed. The congressmen in the scheme, as already said, number but three. These are Messrs. Sipe, McAleer and Mutchler, all that are now left of the much-talked-of congressional "combine," which started out last spring to control the distribution of federal patronage in the state as against National Chairman Harrity and the state administration.

GUFFEY SAID TO BE IN IT.

Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, is understood to be the most active and enthusiastic ally of the congressional combine in the western end of the state, and no doubt he is largely relied on to furnish the "sinews of war" that will be needed in the attempt to carry out the ambitious plan of splitting the party in two. However, it is not believed here that he or any one else will be called on for heavy contributions, for when the plans get beyond the talk stage they will be found to be as unworkable as were the plans of the congressional combine last spring, when they undertook to apportion the state among themselves so as to control all the federal patronage, not only in the Democratic districts, but in the "orphan" districts as well.

At that time Colonel Guffey was very enthusiastic and determined at the start and proclaimed his willingness to spend thousands of dollars if need be to make the "combine" a success. But when the plans of the engineers of the combine were unfolded to the congressional delegation they met the approval of but three. Other congressmen would have nothing further to do with the movement, and it practically died of inanition.

In the meanwhile a number of important federal offices in the state have been filled by the president, and in making these appointments both the state administration and members of the would-be "combine" have been recognized.

DISAPPOINTED MEN.

It is true that the recommendations of Chairman Harrity and his friends have been regarded much more frequently by the president than the recommendations of the other gentlemen. No reasonable man could well quarrel with this, however, in view of the fact that Mr. Harrity was the head of the national Democratic organization, and had consistently and energetically advocated the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago, while the members of the "combine" and their friends had been quite as active in opposing Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

Yet the latter seem to have expected that Mr. Cleveland would after the election take them into his councils and be influenced by their recommendations to the exclusion of those who had given him their support at all times.

Disappointed in these absurd and preposterous expectations, the opponents of Mr. Cleveland and of the state administration now propose to bolt the regular Democratic organization of the state and set up one of their own. That their plans will end in failure there can be no doubt. In fact, as already intimated, it is likely they will never get beyond the stage of discussion. There are intimations that overtures have been made to other members of congress than the three named with a hope of swelling the congressional strength of the movement. But it is believed these overtures have been met with great frigidity.

WANT JENKS IN.

It is also said that efforts have been made to get Hon. George A. Jenks into the movement. The hope of securing Mr. Jenks's co-operation was based on the report that he held Chairman Harrity responsible because he was not made a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and would therefore be willing to go into a scheme having for its object the "downing" of Harrity and the disruption of the Democracy of the state. Mr. Jenks would have been a most valuable accession to the "combine" because of the standing he would have with the national administration, but no one here believes that he would for a moment seriously consider the overtures made to him.

It is thought likely that in going into the movement to establish a new organization in Pennsylvania Congressman Sipe believes he sees his chance to realize his ambition to be a candidate for governor next year. That he seriously nurses such an ambition there is no doubt, although aside from himself no one seems to regard the matter seriously. Colonel James Atwell, who no doubt is one of the promoters of this latest "paper revolution," arrived in the city to-day and Colonel James Guffey is expected to-morrow. No doubt others of the same ilk from other parts of the state will also be here and will hold a grand council, and there, probably, the matter will end.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. R. SNOW.

MACAULEY AND TENNYSON.

Archdeacon Farrar Tells About the Great English Poet.

In *McClure's Magazine* for December Mr. Arthur Warren describes a visit to Archdeacon Farrar at his home in London.

"I knew Browning and Tennyson intimately," said the archdeacon.

"And Macaulay?"

"I met him once, not long before he died. It was at the house of his nephew, my old friend Sir George Trevelyan. I sat next to Macaulay at dinner, and listened in a kind of enchantment through the conversation which he had led for an entire evening. There was an undertone of sadness, and his health was failing; but I can never forget the charm of his discourse nor the simple ease with which he drew upon his marvelous stores of knowledge.

"I was much in contact with Tennyson during many years—40 years, as I remember—for I was a young man when I came to know him through his kind interest in a book I had written, and in which I had dwelt on the fact of his surpassing all other poets in 'making the sound an echo to the sense.' My most delightful recollections of him concern the many times when he read his poems to me, sometimes, too, before he had given them to the world. This was a great privilege. I remember that in one of our conversations I told him the story of St. Telemachus: how that eastern saint and hermit leaped down between the swords of the gladiators and lost his life, and how his noble act of self-devotion aroused the Christian world. Tennyson was deeply impressed with the story. He said he would make it the subject of a poem. 'But,' he added eagerly, 'do not tell my intention to anyone.' He was always averse to letting the world know what he was working on. He wrote the poem on Telemachus, as you know. I embodied my recollections of Tennyson in a series of articles signed 'Nemo.' They were published in England early in the months of 1893. In the poet's corner there will be, ere long, a bust of the laureate, by Woolner."

FARRAR'S WORKING DAY.

How the Archdeacon Manages to Put in His Time.

In the course of a talk reported in *McClure's Magazine* for December, Archdeacon Farrar said:

"Method has something to do with the amount of work a man may get through in a day."

"I have heard so. As the most unmethodical man now living, I have no opinion on the subject."

"Well I am at work at 8:30 in the morning. I have a large mail, as a rule, and when that is sifted and answered I work at one thing or another till 10 in the evening. I do a good part of my task at the Athenæum club in the afternoon. But, of course, the chief part of it is done in this study, and at this tall desk by the window. You have probably noticed that I prefer to stand while writing. An hour or two before bedtime I devote to reading. Besides, of course, as chaplain to the speaker, I am bound to regular attendance to the house of commons."

"Daily?"

"At 3 o'clock, excepting Saturdays."

"On Saturdays you write your sermons, I suppose?"

"No. Monday is my day for sermon writing. I prefer to do that work early in the week; then one has time to dwell upon it."

"Do you preach more than once a week?"

"Twice always. Once at St. Margaret's, and once at some other church in town or country. But it is not my practice to write more than one sermon in a week. And in spite of what you are good enough to say of 'facility,' I think no layman can realize the strain of preparing a fresh sermon for every Sunday in the year during many years."

"Unless the 'layman' be a journalist."

JACOB B. JACKSON DEAD.

Another of West Virginia's Ex-Governors Expires Suddenly.

WHEELING, Dec. 11.—Ex-Governor Jacob Beeson Jackson dropped dead at his home in Parkersburg this afternoon. He is the second of West Virginia's ex-governors who has died suddenly within two weeks. Mr. Jackson was the sixth governor of the state. He was elected in 1882. He was born April 6, 1828, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, was always a strong Democrat and has been one of the most distinguished leaders of that party in this state. He was a brother of United States District Judge Jackson and a cousin of the Confederate general Stonewall Jackson.

Wild West Literature on Girls.

Hardware.

Three young sisters, of Bay City, Mich., aged from 10 to 12 years, who have been reading wild west literature, are under arrest for breaking into a hardware store and stealing knives and revolvers. They have confessed.

THE WEATHER OF THE WORLD.

A crimson-kirtled maiden,
With braided flaxen hair,
Stands in her little doorway
Whenever it is fair.

Whenever it is rainy,
A pretty lad in blue
Comes to his little threshold,
As if to note the view.

Whenever it is rainy,
She hastes with curious care
To hide herself—as he does
Whenever it is fair.

She looks upon the sunlight
With melancholy eyes,
And thinks, "If there were someone
About my style and size
With whom I could at all times
Entirely sympathize!"

And with an apprehension
Her timid pulses stir
Of just such a fine springal
As lives next door to her.

He watches the dull raindrops
Drenching the misty land:
His soul sighs for another
Soul, similarly planned,
That might from its own yearning
His yearnings understand.

And his lone spirit wanders
'Mid fancies soft and dim
Of just such a young person
As lives next door to him.

So near that if they listened
Each might hear the other sigh;
So near they might touch fingers
If they knew but to try,—

If they might meet, what rapture!
But it can never be:
It shines—and he retires,
It rains—and in goes she.

—*Gertrude Hall in McClure's Magazine.*

A WOMAN who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

TARIFF REVISION.

Changes Made in the New Bill by the Ways and Means Committee.

IMPORTANT PROVISO ABOUT OIL.

Will Be Admitted Free From Countries That Don't Tax Ours.

POTTERY IS ALSO ALTERED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The ways and means committee, in revising and correcting the first draft of the tariff bill, has made an interpolation in the oil schedule which will rob those who have been so wildly yelling about the threatened inundation of Russian oil of their expected campaign cry. While petroleum is still left on the free list, the committee has inserted the following: "Provided that if any petroleum is imported from any country which imposes a duty on petroleum exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, collected and paid upon such imported petroleum the rates of duty existing prior to the passage of this act."

This proviso will shut out from this country Canadian and Russian petroleum as long as those countries continue to impose a duty on American petroleum. Of course, there was little danger that even if this proviso had not been inserted any appreciable amount of Russian petroleum would be brought into this country for years to come, if ever. The Russian tariff on oil is 3 cents a gallon on crude and 15 cents on refined. Canada imposes a tariff of 6 cents per gallon on crude and refined and 40 cents on each barrel. Russian crude oil costs 12½ cents per barrel and the ocean freight is 48 cents a barrel, with an additional cost for transportation from the Russian fields to the seaboard.

POTTERY CHANGED.

The pottery schedule has been changed by adding a new paragraph relating to fine china, such as decorates the tables of the rich, on which a duty of 55 per cent is imposed. This change will meet the objections raised against the classification in the first draft of the bill which the potters found fault with, because it imposed a relatively low rate of duty on certain fine grades of goods.

The revised bill was laid before the ways and means committee this morning. Members of the majority of the committee say that the changes made are mostly from ad valorem to specific duties, which changes were necessary from a business standpoint. It is the intention of the majority members to vote down all amendments offered by the Republicans and report the bill as soon as possible in its present revised condition.

The committee reached the sugar schedule before adjournment, but no vote was taken; neither was any amendment offered. It is likely an amendment will be offered to-morrow morning, but no changes will be made. It is expected that the committee will finish to-morrow, and that it will be reported to the house Wednesday or Thursday. During the discussion of the bill ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, offered a resolution which recited that, as it was shown that under the proposed bill the revenue would be $72,000,000 short, it was desirable that the committee be informed in what way this deficiency should be met. Mr. Wilson replied that this deficiency would be made up by internal revenue taxation, but that those schedules were not yet complete. The resolution was laid on the table by a party vote.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES.

The principal changes made in the bill are as follows:

Tin plate from 40 per cent ad valorem to 1 1-5 cents per pound, with a provision that the reduction shall not go into effect until October 1, 1894. Pearl buttons from 40 per cent ad valorem to 1 cent per line and 15 per cent ad valorem. Velvet and tapestry, velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets and carpeting of like character or description, increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Tapestry brussels carpets, plain or figured, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Treble ingrain, three ply and all chain venetian carpets increased from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Wool, Dutch and two ply ingrain carpets from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Druggets and backings, printed, colored or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Saxony Wilton and Towmay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpeting of like character from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed of part of either, not specially provided for in this act, from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

A change is made in the time when the wool schedule shall go into effect. The first print of the bill stated that the wool schedule shall go into effect July 1, 1894, and that on all rates of duty in woolen schedule except on carpets there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the 100 every year until 1899.

A WOOL CHANGE.

This is changed so that the wool schedule shall go into effect the same time as the remainder of the bill, and that the reductions which are to follow will be on all woolens except carpets, there being no change in this particular provision.

The silk schedule is now as follows: Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 25 cents per pound. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description, except upon silk, 25 per cent ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams 30 per cent ad valorem.

Changes in cotton schedule are as follows: Cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of singe by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any form except spool thread cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound (in new print 12 cents per pound) 20 per cent advalorem; valued at over 15 cents (new print 12 cents) per pound and not exceeding 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at 30 cents (new print 20 cents) per pound not exceeding 45 cents (new print 30 cents) per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 45 cents (new print 30 cents) and not exceeding 40 cents per pound 35 per cent ad valorem. The new bill has this addition: "Valued at over 40 cents per pound 40 per cent ad valorem."

OUT OF THE BILL.

In the pottery schedules the changes are: Magnesia fire brick from free list to $1 per ton. Clays and earths, wrought or manufactured, decreased from $2 to $1 per ton. The following is left out of the new bill: White granite common ware, plain, white or cream colored, lustered or printed under glaze in a single color sponged, dipped or edged ware, 30 per cent ad valorem. Undecorated china, porcelain, earthen and stoneware, etc., reduced from 40 to 30 per cent ad valorem, and decorated from 45 to 40 per cent.

The following has been added to the wood schedule taken from the free list: "Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1 50 per 1,000 feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving."

Collodion is reduced to 45 per cent ad valorem. Ethers are increased from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Acetate of lead, white or brown, and litharge, 30 per cent ad valorem, in old bill; changed to white, 2¾ cents per pound; brown, 1¾; litharge, 1½ cents. Nitrate of lead from 30 per cent ad valorem to 1½ cents per pound. Orange mineral and red lead, 35 per cent ad valorem, in old bill—new—orange mineral, 1¾ cents per pound; red lead, 1½ cents per pound.

PAINT CHANGES.

White lead and white paint containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, 30 per cent ad valorem. Changed to 1½ cents a pound.

Ferro-manganese is inserted at 10 per cent ad valorem. Common black iron and steel plate from 35 per cent ad valorem to 9-10 cent specific. Wire increased from 30 to 35 per cent. Lead, in shuts, from 1 cent to 1¼ cents per pound. Malt increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

Oranges are changed from 10 to 8 cents of cubic foot capacity. Chocolate confectionery is inserted at 25 per cent ad valorem. Champagne is restored to present rates. The wine of hemp is increased from 10 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Oil cloth changed from 20 to 25 per cent. Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered or hemstitched handkerchiefs and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings or ruchings are changed from 35 per cent to 40 per cent.

Burlaps are added to dutiable list at 15 per cent ad valorem. Brushes and feather dusters are increased from 25 to 30 per cent, and jewelry from 25 to 35 per cent.

Original drawings and sketches and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings and statuary of wood are added to free list. Mother of pearl, sawed and cut, is taken from free list. The limit of value of wearing apparel of persons returning from foreign countries, reduced from $500 to $250.

A WAR OF CONQUEST.

The Matabele War in South Africa Like Early Fights Here.

The war that is now going on in Matabeland, in South Africa, is at best only a continuation of the struggle for the survival of the fittest that began with the discovery of America. What Cortez was to Mexico and Pizarro to Peru the British military leaders in South Africa have been to Zululand and Bechuanaland. What the Virginia company was to King Powhatan and the natives of Virginia at the beginning of the seventeenth century the South Africa company is becoming at the close of the nineteenth to King Lobenguia and the savages of the Matoffo hills.

Everybody who has studied the history of the colonization of North and South America knows that civilization recognized no questions of duty or humanity toward the savages of the two Americas. The natives were not only despoiled of their happy hunting grounds, but they were ruthlessly slaughtered whenever they came in the way of the white man's greed. Indian savagery in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is not to be compared with the barbarism of the European countries.

What began on the James with the Virginia company is now going on under the auspices of the South Africa company in Matabeland. In its professional purpose this organization, which came into existence in 1889 under the presidency of the Duke of Fife, is very pacific, but as a matter of fact the interests of the company involve the most ruthless spoliation and butchery. It was intended to seize and hold such outlying provinces in South Africa as had not been seized by the European land grabbers—Portuguese, Dutch and British. The ascendency of Great Britain is already almost supreme, and in the twentieth century will be as great as it might have been in North America in the nineteenth but for the unfortunate tax on tea.

A HUNDRED ANCIENT TOMBS.

Interesting Discovery of Old Graves on the Isle of Salamis.

London Times.

The excavations which have just been brought to a conclusion in the Isle of Salamis have resulted in the discovery of 100 ancient tombs, lying in five parallel rows. Most of them are oblong and quadrangular in shape. Another discovery is that of a large cemetery, the first yet found with Mycenian characteristics. The sepulchers, which are very small and narrow, are constructed of unhewn stones. The bodies of the dead were probably not buried in an extended position. Fifty antique vases of the Mycenian epoch, and in a good state of preservation, have also been found, together with a number of objects in bronze and gold, including rings, buckles, spindles and other things. The cemetery belonged to an unknown city, not the home of Ajax, but situated, according to Strabo, opposite the Isle of Ægina.

Curious Question at Law.

A curious question of law has been brought before the Vermont courts. The point to be determined is whether one man may be held in damages for injuries inflicted by another man's dog in the owner's house and upon the owner's wife.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5 express prepaid. Sample copy of The Best Poultry Paper sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c) and large can $1.50. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Very Lively Because More Than the Mayoralty Depends Upon It.

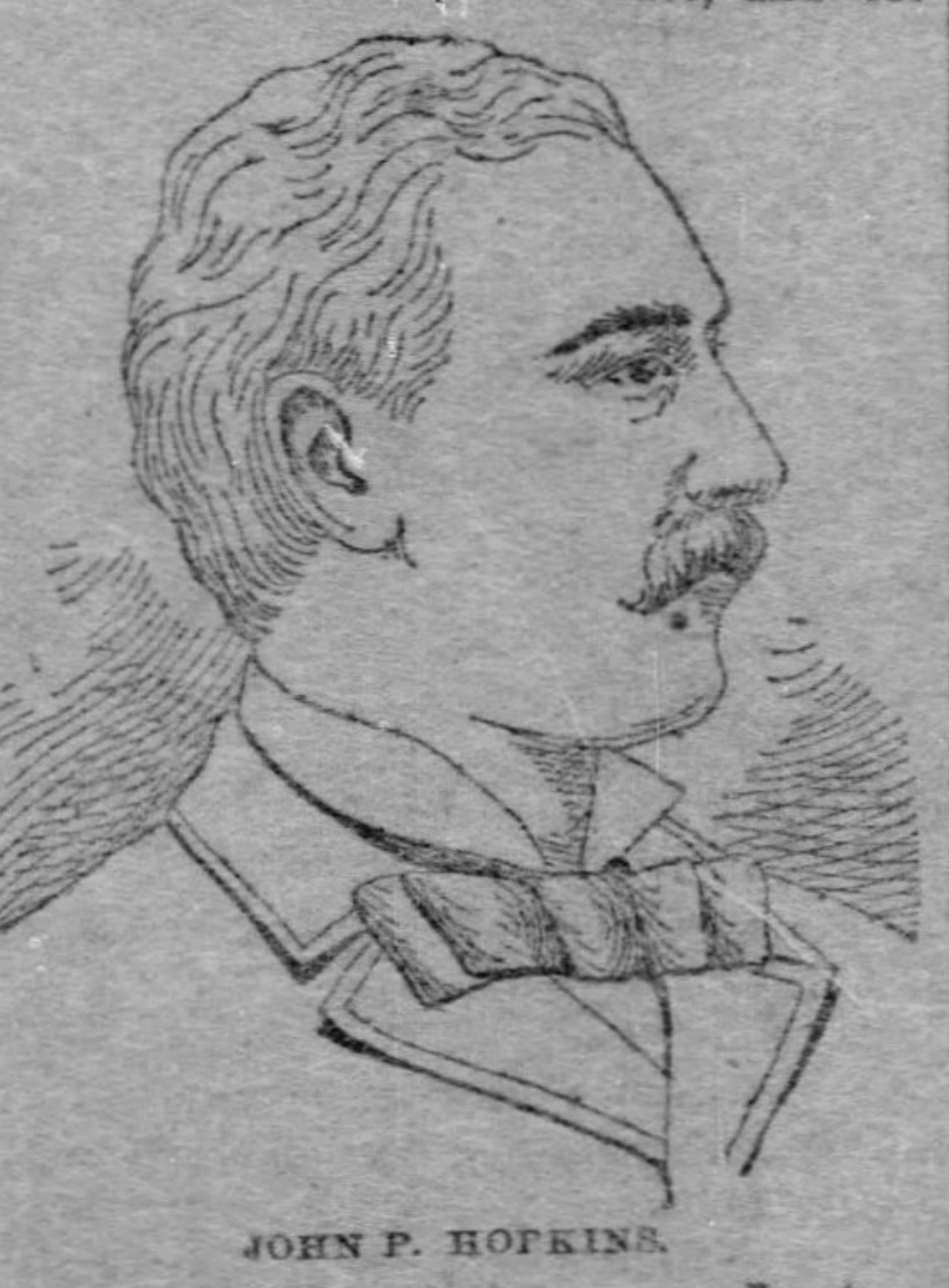
INFLUENCES THE SENATORSHIP.

The People of Illinois to Have a Hand in Naming the Latter.

SPECULATION ON TOGA WEARERS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The approach of the close of the mayoralty campaign makes the fight all the hotter, and it looks now from the tactics of the Swift side that they are very much afraid of Hopkins winning out. The latter is the youngest man who ever ran for the office, and for that reason the Swift people are crying, "Vote for a more experienced man." Nobody doubts that Swift has had more experience, but it is of the kind that revels in municipal spoils. Colonel George Davis, Chicago's boss, wants Swift elected so that he can control the patronage, and in addition to being mayor de facto can boost himself for the United States senatorship. On account of the bearing on this senatorial contest that the election has, the Republicans are making desperate efforts to win. The Hopkins people had a rally at the Palmer house that was a wonderful gathering, and was attended by many of the most prominent men of the city. It is not thought the total vote will reach much over 180,000.



JOHN P. HOPKINS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Durborow left for Chicago this afternoon, and will be followed within a few days by the other Democratic congressmen of that city. They go for the purpose of participating in the mayoralty campaign there. Mr. Durborow said to-day that the congressional delegation regarded the election as one of great importance, and felt it their duty to give the Democratic candidate all the assistance in their power. They think the result of the election may have an important bearing upon the senatorial election in 1895, when Senator Cullom's successor will be chosen.

Mr. Durborow says that ordinarily the Democratic majority in the city is about 15,000, and while they feel that the prospect is good and they have a strong candidate, the times are so unsettled and there is so much uncertainty about the vote of the unemployed that they would not be excusable in failing to take all precautions possible to insure success.

The visit of Governor Altgeld and other prominent Illinois Democrats to Washington in connection with the unveiling of the statue of General Shields has aroused the usual talk of combination in Illinois politics. Most of this talk centers around the United States senatorship. The agitation in the west in favor of the nomination of United States senators by the people in state convention is likely to bear fruit, for it is generally conceded that both political parties in Illinois next spring will name their candidates for the senate by state conventions.

Up to this time no one seems to be so prominently mentioned among the Republicans as Senator Cullom, though if the Republicans should elect the mayor in Chicago in the special election this month he may encounter some Chicago candidate. There is every indication of a lively struggle among the Democrats for senatorial honors. Gov. John P. Altgeld, Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, Congressman Andrew J. Hunter, Supreme Court Judge Simeon P. Shope, General John C. Black and National Committeeman Benjamin Cable have all been mentioned, but the subjoined statement from Hon. Wm. S. Cantrell, chairman of the board of railroad warehouse commissioners of Illinois, and one of the warmest personal friends of Governor Altgeld and his confidential adviser, seems to take him out of the race. Mr. Cantrell to-day said:

"I think the time has come for definitely announcing that Governor Altgeld will not be a candidate for senator next year. You can state this with perfect confidence. The truth is the governor believes the Democratic party should be true to its traditions and politics, and one of these traditions has been that it is unconstitutional for a governor to be elected senator during the term of office for which he was elected as governor.

"The fact that some Republican governors have not observed what we Democrats believe to be one of the requirements of the constitution of the state of Illinois does not justify the Democrats in violating it, and Governor Altgeld is determined, at the expense of any legitimate ambition he may have, to preserve the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution in this regard. So he will not be a candidate for senator next year. I have heard mentioned as probable candidates Colonel William R. Morrison, Congressman Andrew Hunter and Supreme Justice S. P. Shope, and they are all good men and command the confidence of the people of the state."

Governor Altgeld and the other State officers left to-day for Illinois.

BEDROOM PAPERS.

Original Schemes for Making a Chamber Attractive.

Dainty bedroom papers are much in demand, and wonderfully beautiful some of them are. The one fault in rooms of any size is lack of character and a somewhat faded ensemble, but even that has been obviated by a clever device. In the home of a recent bride of artistic tastes the walls of the guest-room are papered with a design of pale pink upon a creamy, white ground, and the defect of too pale tints is entirely overcome by a bordering of olive cartridge paper. Each of the four walls has become a panel, and the plain tint runs around all sides, so that the sweet, tender pinks are enclosed in a frame and the room as a whole gains the dignity that [illegible]

JOHN BROWN'S RAID.

Most of the Received Histories of the Episode Are Incorrect.

There has been so much romance mixed up with the Brown raid that it becomes the duty of the historical student and investigator to get at the actual facts. A prominent citizen and able jurist of this country has informed me that most of the published accounts of the Brown raid are imperfect, writes a Martin's Ferry correspondent of the Washington *Star*.

John Brown came here from his Adirondack home in the autumn of 1859. The writer, during the past season, was a visitor to Essex county, N. Y., where Brown resided and is buried, and gathered many facts of his personal history. Brown passed his last night while en route for Harper's Ferry with the late Mr. Norton, who informed me that in reply to a question as to his future movements Brown said: "Watch the Tribune."

When Brown squatted on the Maryland heights he gave out that his object was mining, and when the boxes of pikes, guns, etc., arrived it was understood that they were mining tools. A man named Thompson, an important personage in the little army of invasion, was posted with others at the Potomac span of the iron bridge, while John Brown's son and Lieutenant Stevens held the Shenandoah span. Thompson was captured and held a prisoner in the old brick hotel (not now standing), while Stevens and Brown were routed from their position and driven toward the armory.

When near the Galt house they were fired on by citizens concealed in that building. Young Brown was shot through the body, but succeeded in reaching the armory, when he called to his friends, "They have shot me," but immediately reloaded, and seeing Ezra Beckham, mayor of the village and railroad agent, a popular and inoffensive man, shot him dead on the trestle. He soon after expired from his own wound. The citizens, learning of the death of Beckham, cried, "Blood for blood," and promptly avenged the deed by hurrying Thompson to the bridge, where he was shot and thrown into the Potomac. Stevens was saved and taken to jail at Charleston, where he was tried, condemned and executed.

COLD WEATHER RULES.

What to Do and What Not to Do to Retain Your Health.

The Samaritan.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected.

In sleeping in a cold room, establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the open mouth.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

AN EARLY YACHT.

It Was Very Fast, but Was Painted in a Peculiar Way.

Harper's Weekly.

Cleopatra's barge was launched in December, 1816. The yacht was rigged as a brigantine and cost about $50,000 even at that early day. She measured 83 feet on the water line, was 22 feet 11½ inches wide and 11 feet 5½ inches deep. Curiously enough, these dimensions and proportions are not very different from those of the cup-defender Mayflower and her successors. Her tonnage was 191½ tons nearly—almost exactly that of the Mayflower under the old rules of measurement.

In spite of her owner's love of seamanship, his taste in the matter of decorations seems to have been, to say the least, eccentric—one side of the yacht was painted in horizontal stripes of many colors, and the other bore a similarly diversified device after the manner of the herring-bone pattern. Her standing rigging was made of ropes laid in different colored strands; huge false windows were painted on the sides of her cabin, and altogether she must have been at variance with what is considered "shipshape" at the present day. Nevertheless she was very fast, and beat the sailing frigate United States, a crack ship of her day, in an all-day race at sea.

Aldermen Were Once Dignified.

The first notice which we have of the appointment of aldermen in London is in the year 882. The word alderman was originally written ealdorman, signifying "elder man," which was used in the earlier parts of the Saxon period as a name of dignity, unconnected with office.

The Weight of Honey Bees.

Five thousand honey bees weigh one pound, and an ordinary hive contains about 20,000 bees. Of honey and wax the working bee carries about twice its own weight.

VIOLENCE. That is what the ordinary pills and bowel medicines depend upon. That explains why your system is in a worse condition afterward than before. And that is the reason why Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best things in the world for every stomach and bowel trouble. There's no disturbance, no reaction afterward, and *their help lasts.* They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches. One tiny, sugar-coated granule is a gentle *laxative or regulator;* three are cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *them;* but it can't be, for *you*.

For a perfect and permanent cure of Catarrh, take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SHOT HIS RIVAL TO DEATH.

The Slayer, Through Official Vigilance, Escapes Lynching.

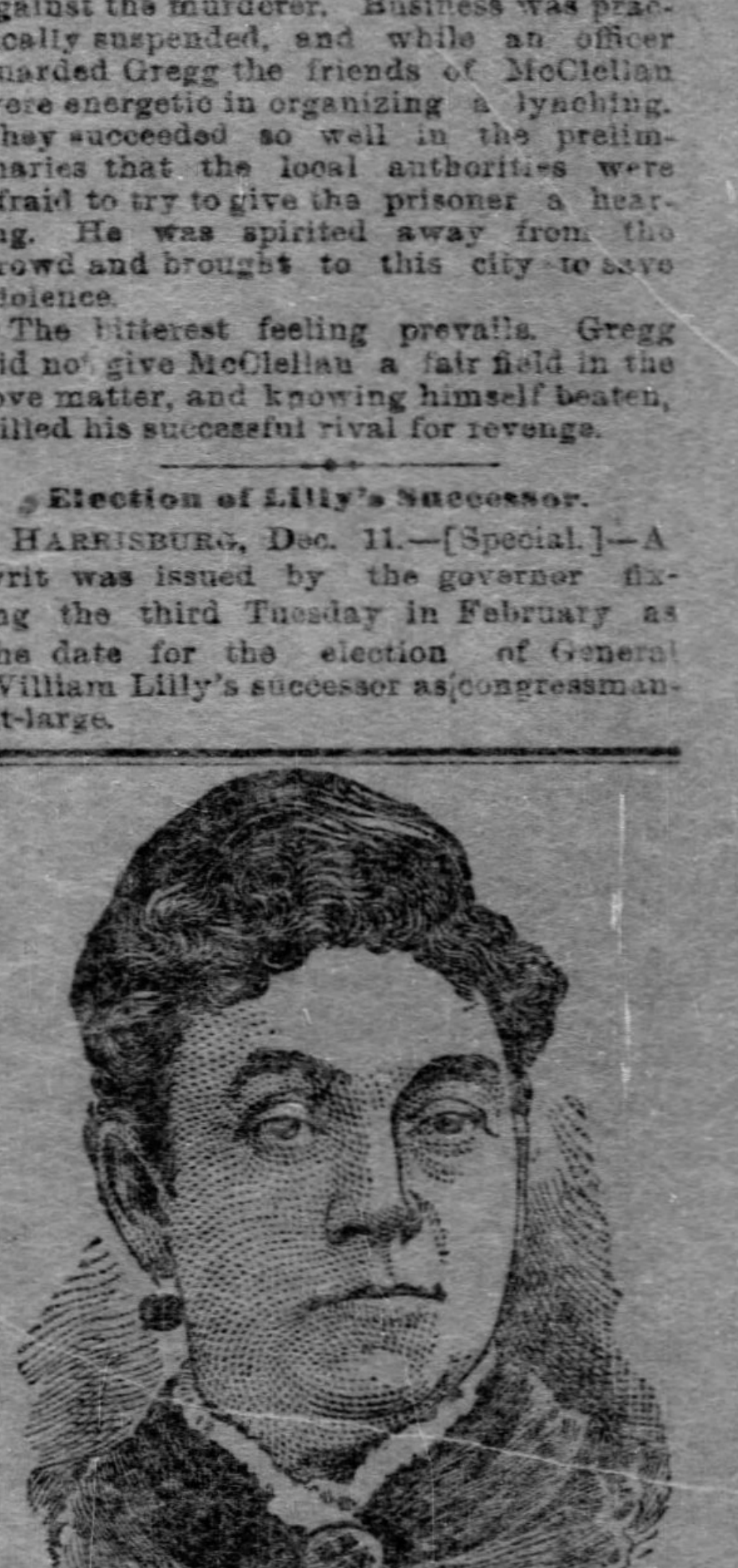
ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 11.—At 6 o'clock this evening Uriah Gregg shot and instantly killed W. E. McClellan at the little town of Crooksvile, five miles east of this city. Two shots were fired. The first passed through McClellan's heart and the other broke his right leg as he was falling. The tragedy involves a love story. The men were not on bad terms until they fell in love with a beautiful and gentle girl in that community. The father of one is a large land owner, one of the richest farmers of this section, and the other a retired business man who made a fortune in the coal trade. Recently the young men had fallen out over their love affair, and the trouble was not unexpected.

This afternoon young Gregg came here, bought a good pistol, went back to Crooksville and within an hour he had met and killed his rival. The little place went wild and popular resentment ran high against the murderer. Business was practically suspended, and while an officer guarded Gregg the friends of McClellan were energetic in organizing a lynching. They succeeded so well in the preliminaries that the local authorities were afraid to try to give the prisoner a hearing. He was spirited away from the crowd and brought to this city to save violence.

The bitterest feeling prevails. Gregg did not give McClellan a fair field in the love matter, and knowing himself beaten, killed his successful rival for revenge.

Election of Lilly's Successor.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A writ was issued by the governor fixing the third Tuesday in February as the date for the election of General William Lilly's successor as congressman-at-large.



MRS. MILLY FERGUSON,
Troy, N. Y.

The following tribute to DANA'S power over OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GROOM'S PHARMACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with **LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA** for a long time. I employed the best Doctors in the city; they told me

Old Chronic Complaints

were **hard to cure. Their** medicine did me **no good.** I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it I felt **better.** I have taken three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

and am better than for years. **IT HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME. I can eat anything I want** and it does not **distress me** in the least.

Yours truly,
Troy, N. Y. MRS. MILLY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR
ALL PAIN
Rheumatism
Feminine
Complaints
Lameness
Soreness
Wounds
Bruises
Catarrh
Burns
Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatening consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second-class matter.

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We decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions.

Address all letters to The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of The Semi-Weekly Post.

IRON AND STEEL SCHEDULE.

The iron and steel men of Pittsburgh who have given to the public their views on the metal schedule of the Wilson bill have been for the most part singularly uncandid, and have not stopped at gross misrepresentation in setting forth the imaginary evils certain to follow its enactment. There is not, so far as we have been able to discover, a single article of manufacture on the iron and steel schedule which has not the advantage of duties to the line laid down by the Republican national platform as the just limit of protection—that is, that the rate of duties in all cases shall equal the difference between the labor cost in Europe and the United States. As these Republican manufacturers appear to have forgotten the reading of their own national platform, we repeat it for their benefit. It says: "On all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be *levied duties equal to the difference between the wages abroad and at home.*" That is all the Republicans, as the special champions of protection demanded, when they entered on the canvass of 1892. Take steel rails, on which there is the biggest cut of any article in the metal schedule, for the reason that it is under the control of a mammoth trust, engineered and maintained by millionaires who think no more of crushing out smaller concerns than an elephant of tramping on a mosquito. Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of statistics of the Harrison administration, reported that the difference in the labor cost of a ton of rails from the ore in the mines to the finished product ready for shipment was $3 78 a ton. This statement was the result of thorough investigation made in this country and Europe by experts engaged by Mr. Wright, and its correctness has never been challenged. Yet with the labor difference only $3 78 the Wilson bill by its tax of 25 per cent on steel rails imposes a duty at present selling price of $5 a ton. All the Republican national platform called for is $3 78 a ton. There is an excess over that by the Wilson bill of $1 22 a ton, to say nothing of not less than $2 50 a ton freight charges to land the foreign rails on our shores. This is a fair sample of the metal schedule, about which the people have been distressed by piteous wails from the impoverished Carnegie, Frank Jones, the Olivers, Calvin Wells and other unfortunates.

In contrast with the studied misrepresentations of these gentlemen, whose excuse, aside from their distress about wages, is pocket patriotism, we have the following candid analysis of the metal schedule of the Wilson bill, contributed to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a protectionist paper, by George F. Baer, Esq., president of the Reading Iron company. The facts Mr. Baer sets forth cannot be challenged, and are as follows:

> The iron schedule of the Wilson bill, says Mr. Baer, is remarkable in this, that contrary to general expectation the duties proposed are practically prohibitory. On finished products the general rate is 35 per cent. In England finished iron is selling at about $34 per ton. The last quotation in Pittsburgh was $28 80. The price here is about $31. You see, therefore, that the price in England is as high as it is in this country, and that a duty of 35 per cent is prohibitory. The whole truth is that there is very little difference in the price of English and American iron.
>
> Bessemer pig is the same price in both countries. Middlesborough pig iron is a dollar a ton higher than the prevailing price for our southern irons. Pig iron is being exported from this country. A duty of 22½ per cent, with free ore, will be a great benefit to the pig iron industry in eastern Pennsylvania. The cost of iron in England must increase from year to year, because the price of coal in England is steadily advancing. The average price of coal in England for the past two years has been $4 and upward a ton. They have exhausted every other means of reducing cost. With our cheap fuel, whenever we can get our raw materials on the same basis as England gets them to-day, we will take many of their foreign markets from them.

Of course we can broaden our restricted home market and meet England in the markets of the world once the cost of production is cut down by free raw material. We are doing it now to some extent. Our exports of pig iron for the eight months ending with August last were 15,142 tons, or double the corresponding period of 1892. Our total exports of iron and steel products during these eight months amounted in value to $20,130,475, an increase of $3,000,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year. While at this rate our exports of iron and steel would amount to about $28,000,000 per annum, the exports of Great Britain amount to $150,000,000. That is the trade a liberal commercial policy will enable us to divide with our great rival. And Gladstone, Chamberlain, Balfour and Salisbury of English statesmen, and the leading papers of London, have warned their people that the Wilson bill means American competition in markets that have been indisputably their own in the past.

How baby-like this infant industry plea for prohibitory protection is best forced on the intelligence of those who desire to find out the truth by a few figures published by the "British Iron Trade association." In 1892 the five principal iron producing countries made the following showing in the production of pig iron:

	Tons.
United States	9,157,000
Great Britain	6,616,000
Germany	4,793,000
France	2,023,000
Belgium	753,000

Nearly one-third more pig iron than England and twice as much as Germany. But in the production of steel the figures are still more significant. For 1892 we have the following result:

	Tons.
United States	4,168,000
Great Britain	1,501,000
Germany	1,216,000
France	510,000
Belgium	210,000

The United States produces more steel than all the others combined. Yet we plead the baby act and whine for protective taxes. American pluck and courage seem to have vanished under the enervating influence of subsidies.

A TYPICAL IRISH BOY.

Three states took an official part in the dedication of the statue of General James Shields at Washington yesterday, and he served each of these states in the senate of the United States, a distinction not accorded to any other public man of our history. James Shields had a remarkable career, replete with adventure and success. He came to this country from Ireland in 1826, having been born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, in 1810. Within six years of his arrival, when only 22 years of age, he was practicing law at Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois. Young Shields had educational advantages not possessed by many Irish immigrants. He was of the cultured and well-to-do class. He went into politics and his advancement was rapid. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, three years later state auditor, four years later a judge of the supreme court of the state, and in 1845 he was made commissioner of the general land office at Washington by President Polk. But what Irishman of the Shields type but liked fighting? He gave up the comfortable and lucrative position at the federal capital and took service in the Mexican war. He was known as a hard fighter, under Taylor on the Rio Grande and Scott in the valley of Mexico. At Cerro Gordo he was shot through the lungs, a kind of wound from which there have been few recoveries, and as it was inflicted by a copper ball the dangers were enhanced. We have heard the story that his life was saved by the fact that he was "taking a long breath" and the bullet passed through the cavity of the lung. His services at Cerro Gordo made Shields a major-general, and as soon as he could get about he was with Scott in the valley, and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. When he was mustered out of the service he was appointed by the president governor of the territory of Oregon, but gave up the position on his election as United States senator from Illinois as the colleague of Stephen A. Douglas. His term expired in 1855, when General Shields removed to Minnesota, where he engaged extensively in farming, and three years later was elected as one of the first United States senators from that state. He had only a brief term of two years and was succeeded by a Republican. Then General Shields, still retaining large property interests in Minnesota, went to California, and at the breaking out of the civil war was superintending a silver mine in Mexico. The guns of Sumter called him east and he was soon in the thick of the fray. In the valley of Virginia, at the battle of Winchester, Shields won the distinction of being the only federal general who defeated Stonewall Jackson. He was always a good mark for hostile bullets, and the day before the battle he was severely wounded, but not so much so as to disable him from command. He resigned his commission of major-general in 1863, and this time he located in Missouri, resuming the practice of law, serving in the legislature and being elected to congress, but refused his seat by the Republicans of that day. In 1878 he was appointed to a vacancy in the United States senate, this making his third term of service in the senate from a different state. After his retirement, by special act of congress, he was put on the retired list of the army as brigadier-general. He died at Ottumwa, Ia., where he was temporarily resident, in 1879.

Here we have all the roving characteristics of the enthusiastic Irish adventurer famous in song and story. But there was nothing of this in the personality of General Shields. While a brave and dashing soldier, he was modest in demeanor and speech, grave and sedate in counsel and conservative in politics. He was a convincing political speaker, but more so by his candor and good faith, and absence of any suggestion of the rollicking fun and extravagance that so often distinguishes Irish oratory. He had none of that. All his life, and under all circumstances, General Shields was an ardent but never an offensive Democrat. Still, his unflinching Democracy barred his way to proper and just recognition during the war, as it did that of many other brave soldiers who disdained to barter their principles for promotion. As far back as 1852 General Shields and General Sam Houston, of Texas, spoke from the same stand in "the Old American lot" between Penn street and the river in advocacy of the election of Franklin Pierce. It was a rare combination—a founder of the Texan republic and a hero of the Mexican war, but both at the time United States senators.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

There is no question but the bill for the admission of Utah as a state will pass congress and be approved by the president. New Mexico and Arizona will also be admitted. Three new stars and 47 states by the Fourth of July. The claims of Utah and New Mexico are stronger than any of the batch of new states admitted by the Republicans for the same reason they passed the Sherman silver purchase law—that is, to help their party in the west. Arizona stands about on the same footing as Wyoming, Idaho or Montana. The Republicans would willingly have admitted New Mexico, Arizona and Utah when they were bringing in the other states but for the fear they would go Democratic. We hope they may, but are by no means overconfident as to the political stability of any of the far western states or territories.

There is no longer any fear of polygamy in connection with Utah. President Harrison certified to this in an official proclamation before going out of office. It was in 1890 President Woodruff, of the Mormon church, "revealed" that henceforth the saints should not contract marriages forbidden by the law of the land. The new rule has been carried out in good faith. In the nature of things polygamy was impossible as a permanent institution in the heart of the republic, surrounded by states rejecting it with contempt and disgust, and having a large and growing population in Utah bitterly opposed. The rich, traveled and cultured Mormon succumbed to influences he could not escape, while as for the mass of the saints, polygamy was impossible to them in a financial point of view. The average American finds it about all he can do to support one wife with the corresponding family. The luxury of doubled, trebled or quadrupled wedlock it not for him. To-day a much graver peril faces the country in the growing multiplicity of divorces in the old states as well as the new ones. There is a great danger, indeed. In the act admitting Utah there will probably be incorporated a provision, to be also put in the constitution of the new state, forever prohibiting polygamy in any shape or form. The population of Utah is now about 250,000, devoted to mining and agriculture. It is for the most part exceptionally frugal, sober and industrious. It has been taught obedience to law by the disciplinary process of judges, juries and prisons, and later has had its loyalty reinforced by self-interest.

WHAT OF FREE COAL?

A dreary picture is drawn of the results of free coal by Mr. McBryde, secretary of the United mine workers' union, but it is owing to scant information on the subject. It is to be considered, in the first place, that the repeal of the American tax of 75 cents a ton implies the repeal of the Canadian tax of 60 cents a ton. The quantity of bituminous coal now imported is about 1 per cent of the domestic output, which is 110,000,000 tons. We export more bituminous coal than we import. The excess in 1892 was 400,000 tons; in 1893, 670,000 tons, and for the first three months of the fiscal year 1894, 358,000 tons. Mr. McBryde asserts our coal interests would be pushed to the wall by the Canadian coal operators under free coal; but last year the imports of bituminous coal from Canada were 680,000 tons, while we sent to Canada 831,000 tons.

The fact is the bituminous coal producers of this country are now selling their coal in foreign countries in open competition with the foreign coals, against which they say they ought to be protected here at home by a duty of 75 cents a ton. The exports of coal this year indicate a total for the year of more than twice as much as we import. Last year we sent 831,000 tons to Canada, 93,000 tons to Great Britain, 115,000 tons to Mexico, 500,000 tons to the West Indies, 57,000 tons to Central and South America, 41,000 tons to France and 40,000 tons to Germany. Can it be justly claimed our home coal needs protection when we are selling it in foreign countries in competition with the coal of Great Britain, Canada and Australia? We undersell in Toronto and Montreal the coal mined in Nova Scotia, notwithstanding the duty of 60 cents a ton imposed by Canada. With reciprocal free coal, it is in central Canada the coal producers of western Pennsylvania will find a great market.

The rapid growth of our foreign trade in bituminous coal is of itself a sufficient answer to the demand for a protective duty. We have before us treasury statements of the exports of bituminous coal since 1886, covering eight fiscal years, from which it appears there has been a steady increase in quantities and values. In 1886 we exported but 532,846 tons, valued at $1,480,940, while for 1892 we shipped to the markets of the world, in free competition with foreign coal, 1,773,556 tons, valued at $5,140,534. That is an answer to the demand for protective duties on coal.

The removal of the duty on coal will relieve the manufacturers on the Pacific coast and in New England from a heavy tax on their fuel. It will open new markets to the coal producers of western Pennsylvania in Canada. "No possible competition," says Chairman Wilson, who represents a coal state, "can interfere with our own producers of coal a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the source of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes." New England and California are remote from a cheap home supply, but have natural and accessible supplies in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Australia.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The farmers demanding a tariff for the protection of their wheat is good sense and liberality compared with the idea of a protective tariff being necessary for the protection of the petroleum production.

There were paid last year on $35,000,000 of woolen goods imported $34,000,000 taxes. And everybody wants to know how the blasted foreigner who pays the bill, according to McKinley, can afford to give us $35,000,000 of goods for $1,000,000, which is the difference between the duties paid and the cost of the goods in the markets of the world.

American carpets are meeting a ready sale in England, although the manufacturers under the McKinley law are taxed 83 per cent on their raw material. The English papers instead of wailing for a protective tariff tell their manufacturers if the Yankees can beat them on a fair field they deserve to be beaten. A little of that spirit would be healthy on this side of the water.

It is announced that Alabama capitalists who own iron ore beds in Cuba are preparing to develop them and ship the ore to the Birmingham district for admixture with Alabama ore for the purpose of making steel. By a new process, it is said, that by the use of this Cuban ore, mixed with the Alabama product, steel can be made direct from the improved iron furnaces. A good many fortunes have been lost on this field of investigation.

On June 30 there were 15 revolutionary widows on the pension rolls. The revolutionary war closed 110 years ago. It is therefore extremely probable that in the year 1975 there will be any quantity of civil war widows on the pension rolls. Some years ago the Boston *Herald* printed sketches of the surviving revolutionary widows—there were 17 of them—with portraits, but their stories were not of much interest, for they knew very little of their husbands' careers, having in their youth married aged men, presumably for the sake of the widow's pension. A lively business of this kind is going on all the time at the soldiers' homes in different parts of the country. A veteran so disposed has no difficulty in getting a wife, and the more precarious his physical condition the greater certainty of a better half.

MEASURES AGAINST REDS.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESS LAW ENFORCED TO-DAY.

Warning Given of Dynamiting to Occur in Spain.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The committee of the chamber of deputies has nominated commissioners to examine the bills in reference to anarchist societies and the manufacture and possession of explosives. All the commissioners approve of the bills. In the chamber of deputies to-day President Dupuy announced the receipt of messages of sympathy from Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Great Britain, Austria and Holland.

The minister of the interior and the minister of justice conferred to-day regarding the application of the new press law, which will be enforced to-morrow. All incitements to commit dynamite outrages and all glorifications of crimes will be rigorously prosecuted.

The police have searched the residence of Paul Reclus, a civil engineer and nephew of the eminent geographical writer, M. Jacques Elisee Reclus, and seized a number of important letters showing that he was in constant communication with the anarchist leaders and giving the police information of a most serious nature.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—The civil governor of Valladolid has received a letter warning him that an attempt would be made to destroy public buildings and the residences of the wealthy with dynamite. Inquiries have been started. The minister of justice has prepared a bill providing for increased penalties and summary procedure against anarchists. Another anarchist has been arrested at Barcelona on the charge of complicity in the bomb outrage in the Liceo theater. He was denounced by a woman who is now in prison and with whom he formerly lived. Five bombs with fuses attached have been found in a garden in an alley called Calle de Trafalgar.

125 SOLDIERS KILLED.

Meager Reports of a Bloody Battle in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 13.—Word comes from the state of Chihuahua of a battle last Friday between General Hernandez and 1,000 rebels under command of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began at once and continued for several hours, when the federal troops were compelled to retreat in disorder. The rebels had the advantage of position, being in a mountainous region, and fought from ambush. The rebels lost 25 and the government over 100, according to conservative estimates. Others place the government losses at 300. Both sides had many wounded. The government officials at Las Palomas admit the reports of a battle to be correct, but are exerting every means in their power to suppress information.

DEATH TO GOV. JONES.

A Populist Farmer Writes a Letter Breathing Vengeance.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 13.—Governor Jones some weeks ago received an anonymous letter purporting to be from an organization known as the "People's Avengers," and threatening to end his life by shooting, poison or in such way as to please the organization, or at any time they might conclude to kill him, and that they had men on his track night and day. The governor took steps to find out the author and he was discovered to be A. L. Griffith, of St. Clair county, a former east Tennessee Republican, and now a Populist. The governor, instead of instituting criminal proceedings, addressed him a letter acknowledging the receipt of his communication and read him a lecture as to the impropriety of his conduct and the evil consequences that might follow. A postoffice inspector took hold of the matter at first and his clue was followed by a detective who happened to be in the state seeking to ascertain the extent of the cotton gin burning business.

Mrs. Hilton in the Courts.

New York, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Frederick Hilton, who formerly called herself Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, did not produce her niece, Madge Irene Gaul, in the supreme court yesterday, as she had been ordered to do, but Robert J. Gaul, the father, presented himself with the child and a large nursing-bottle. It was shown that Mrs. Hilton had surrendered the child to its father on Saturday. Justice Ingraham adjourned the hearing until to-day. Mrs. Gaul tried to snatch the baby from her husband's arms.

Clairvoyance Undoubtedly.

Parson Brown (tenderly)—Will you marry me?

She—How funny! Charley was going to ask you that very question to-morrow.

BLOCKS OF $1,000.

Work for the Poor Guaranteed on Parks and Other Public Improvements.

NEARLY $12,000 ALREADY RAISED.

That Sum Likely to Be Trebled Inside of a Very Few Days.

MR. CARNEGIE OFFERS HIS AID.

Pittsburgh's fund for the relief of distress among the unemployed was started with $11,350 Thursday afternoon, and there are prospects of several times that amount inside the next few days. The meeting called by the mayor to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering was held in common council chamber. Mayor McKenna presided and was chosen permanent chairman. Those present were Henry Phipps, Jr., Charles J. Clarke, William R. Thompson, Albert J. Barr, Thomas A. Gillespie, John Walker, Colonel E. Jay Allen, D. P. Reighard, John Ridell, Major Joseph Denniston, Director George Booth, Charles McKee, H. I. Gourley, C. L. Magee, William McConway, J. C. Riley, Sam'l W. Black, Joseph Wainwright, John B. Jackson, James H. Willock, H. C. Fownes, Alex. McClure, T. Hartley Given, A. L. Griffen, Levi De Wolf, Joseph Bingaman, William Brown, H. J. Ford and W. A. Magee.

Mayor McKenna, in stating the purpose of the meeting, said the charitable institutions were unable to care for all the destitute in the city. He believed the suffering had only commenced and there was danger of great distress—probably famine.

FAVOR PUBLIC WORKS.

William McConway, chairman of the special committee, appointed Saturday to formulate plans for furnishing relief, read the report. It suggested that public improvements be made with money raised by subscriptions. The report was signed by William McConway, T. A. Gillespie, Charles J. Clarke, J. J. Vandergrift and Reuben Miller and was as follows:

"The committee appointed to consider the depression which has come upon our industries and the consequent suffering of many worthy people who are out of employment, and to propose a plan for ameliorating the condition of the unemployed of our community, beg leave to report:

"That the director of the department of public safety has already been requested to compile a census of the unemployed in the city of Pittsburgh and their family dependents.

"We recommend that the various charitable church organizations, the secretary for the improvement of the poor, the Moorhead mission and kindred organizations, harmonize their work with that of the department of charities of the city, so that the worthy may be helped and the unworthy be prevented from absorbing the provision made for the deserving, and that the director of the department of public safety be requested to lend the assistance of the officers of his department as they may be called on from day to day to make inquiry into the condition and necessities of all applicants for relief. Otherwise there is danger that these measures of relief for our people will attract to us a deluge of strangers from other places, too great to be taken care of even if they deserve it.

WANT MILLS TO RUN.

"That the very large majority of the unemployed are able to work and anxious to work rather than to accept even the most willing charity, and that from every point of view it is desirable to recognize this manly feeling by giving the largest possible opportunity for them to earn a living.

"That in this connection we would commend those who are keeping their business and industries going and their employes at work even without the immediate prospect of a return for their investment; that the director of the department of public works be requested to urge contractors for street grading and public sewer construction to expedite all work now on hand, and that councils and public viewers whose action is necessary to enable work to be begun in accordance with petitions already filed, or which may be filed, be urged to the promptest action possible, so that additional work may be got under way without delay.

"We recommend that grading and road making in the public parks be put under way at once, and as there is no public money at present available for these purposes, we recommend that voluntary subscriptions be solicited for the purpose of paying the men so employed. There has never been any occasion when the heart of this community has been touched by great distress anywhere that money for relief has not been poured forth like the waters of a flood. So it was poured into the treasury of the relief committee when Johnstown was smitten; and so it will be now when the suffering is among our neighbors. We have not before us accurate data as to the number needing relief, but it is within the knowledge of everyone that they must be counted by the thousands, and that they are not diminishing in number.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

"The necessity is great and grievous beyond any time in the history of our city, and the generous help of everyone is needed to meet it, not only now but for all unknown time to come. We recommend that the mayor be requested by the meeting called for Tuesday to appoint the permanent committees and officers necessary to carry this plan into effect, and that those so appointed shall have full power to regulate the number of men to be employed and the wages to be paid, the amount to be appropriated and distributed in direct charity through the department of charities and the organizations co-operating with it, and in general and particular to have absolute direction and control of the collection and disbursement of the fund created by this movement.

"The need for work, food, fuel and clothing is immediate and can only be met by prompt and liberal contributions."

C. L. Magee moved that the report be approved and the motion prevailed. Then Mayor McKenna announced that Director Bigelow was detained in New York, where he expected to have a conference with Andrew Carnegie on Thursday. He then presented the following letter from Andrew Carnegie to Mr. Bigelow:

"My Dear Mr. Bigelow—When I had the pleasure of seeing you in Pittsburgh last week I was greatly impressed by a remark which fell from you when we were talking over the distress which is sure to prevail in Pittsburgh this winter. You remarked that work to the extent of probably $100,000 could be done in the park, which would keep thousands of married men employed grading, a work which any able-bodied man can do.

"When I asked why the city of Pittsburgh did not follow the example of Chicago, Boston and other cities which are employing men in just such work you stated that there were legal difficulties in the way; that the law did not permit expenditures of money upon the parks until it was appropriated by councils, and that the councils could not appropriate it until next year.

CARNEGIE OFFERS MONEY.

"Should the authorities think well of the suggestion to employ men during the winter, I do not think you would have much difficulty in obtaining wealthy citizens who would each agree to advance certain sums for the purpose and take their chance of repayment from the city. I do not believe there is any mode of benefiting the poor equal to giving them work, and I shall be only too glad to be one of several to make the necessary advances. We are in the midst of an exceptional condition, and we who have prospered in Pittsburgh through the employment of labor have a rare opportunity to show that we appreciate the workers.

"I wish you would see some of the authorities and also some of our friends, and, if your suggestion meets with the approval to which I think it is entitled, please do not forget that I wish the privilege of enrolling my name upon what will indeed by a roll of honor.

"Let me also say to you that, great as your services to the city have been, the field in which you can to-day perform the greatest use is in taking prompt hold of this subject. The good citizens of Pittsburgh will be glad to strengthen your hands, feeling that you are the proper person to lead in the good work. With best wishes always,

"Yours very truly,
"Andrew Carnegie."

The permanent organization was completed by the appointment of an executive committee, with William McConway chairman and William R. Thompson treasurer. The other members are: Charles J. Clarke, Captain J. J. Vandergrift, Reuben Miller, T. A. Gillespie, C. L. Magee, T. H. Given, Peter Dick, John Farrell, John Bindley, Charles Lockhart, H. C. Frick, Georgee Westinghouse, Jr., W. D. Wood, John G. Stephenson, George A. Kelly, Charles Donnelly, Hon. J. F. Slagle, J. G. A. Leishman, Hon. William Flinn, T. C. Jenkins, Emanuel Wertheimer, Henry Phipps, Robert Pitcairn, John R. McGinley, Levi De Wolf, John B. Jackson, Albert J. Barr, A. J. Logan, Josiah Cohen, D. C. Ripley, Lawrence Dilworth, George M. Laughlin and E. Jay Allen.

IN BLOCKS OF $1,000.

On motion of C. L. Magee subscriptions were opened, and he led off with a gift of $1,000. He was quickly followed by T. A. Gillespie with $1,000, Charles J. Clarke for the same amount, and Henry Phipps, Jr., who sat beside Mr. Clarke, nodded his head for another thousand. Then A. L. Griffin, president of the Keystone bridge company, in behalf of H. C. Frick, said:

"Mr. Frick authorizes me to state that he desires to contribute as liberally as anybody. In addition, the Carnegie company will start up the Lucy furnace Monday. The metal is not needed, but the furnace will be operated to give employment to the men."

"How many men will that employ?" asked Reuben Miller.

"About 450," replied Mr. Griffin.

Mr. McConway then gave $1,000 for McConway, Torley & Co. Following him the mayor announced that Captain J. J. Vandergrift contributed $1,000. C. L. Magee said William Flinn wished to be put down for $1,000. T. H. Given pledged the Farmers deposit bank for $1,000. Levi De Wolf was the next contributor, and in the name of the Gusky estate he pledged $250. Reuben Miller subscribed $500 for the Crescent steel company and H. C. Fownes for the Carrie furnace company gave $1,000. The mayor announced that Joseph Wainwright contributed $500 for the Wainwright brewing company. John Ridell sat close to William R. Thompson and quietly handed him a $100 bill as his contribution.

A VERY MODEST DONOR.

At the close of the meeting Treasurer Thompson announced that a donor who wished to be known only as a friend of the poor gave $500.

When the contributions had ceased Mayor McKenna spoke of similar work that was being carried on in Philadelphia, New York and Detroit.

C. L. Magee stated that while the committee had reported in favor of having the department of public safety investigate applicants and take a census of the unemployed, it was not explained why this was done. He wished to state that in half an hour after an applicant asked for aid his record could be investigated. The police and fire system reach to every part of the city. Word could be telephoned to the nearest patrol or engine house and the case could be investigated in a few minutes. The charities department and the Society for the Improvement of the Poor have only 15 inspectors, while the safety department can offer the services of 600 men. There will be no extra expense and the census ought to be taken in two or three days, and the only cost to the city will be the blanks.

The mayor said the resolution for the work had passed councils, and he would sign it at once so the police could get to work. It was decided to call a special meeting for the general public for next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Unless other notice is given it will be held in common council chamber.

ANOTHER MEETING SATURDAY.

The executive committee organized immediately after the meeting. They started to work collecting data, and Director Brown will have his men out to-day if the papers can be prepared in time. The committee will meet Friday to prepare a report for Saturday's meeting.

A number of gentlemen expressed their views informally after the meeting, and among them was James H. Willock, of the Second national bank. He said: "The capital stock and surplus of the Pittsburgh banks amount to $280,000,000. If each the banks would but give a dollar on each thousand it would amount to $28,000, and I think the banks can be relied upon to contribute $25,000 at least."

Henry Phipps, Jr., stated that it was not wise to make the contributions too large at first, as it scared people off who wished to give smaller amounts. A. L. Griffin also stated that Mr. Frick should not be put down for $1,000 as he might give more. He said that aside from what Mr. Carnegie might do the Carnegie company will make a liberal contribution.

William McConway was sorry that there had been no speakers there to stir up enthusiasm. William R. Thompson wanted it stated that he could be found at Fourth avenue and Wood street during banking hours, and would receive any contributions that might be made.

CALL FOR RELIEF.

Allegheny Councils Urged to Pass Ordinances and Give Men Work.

No subscriptions to aid the poor were raised at the Allegheny public meeting in city hall Wednesday afternoon, but resolutions were passed urging upon councils the necessity of putting through ordinances for public improvements as quickly as possible, owing to the need of giving idle men aid in the shape of employment. The subscription scheme was not fostered on account of the lack of sufficient time in which to discuss it, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of Mayor Kennedy so that a future meeting might be held at which subscriptions could be talked about to advantage.

It was the sense of the meeting that if people who were offered work by contractors on city jobs did not like the contractors' prices for work they were not the sort the city wanted to help. An alternating scheme, that of letting men work two days each, was favored. Thus three times as many men could be aided as otherwise. Mr. Heinz suggested that contractors be asked to pay $1 25 per day, and that it so be stipulated in their contracts. This idea was not acted on. Mr. Sproull asked for an estimate of those out of work in Allegheny. Mayor Kennedy said an estimate made some time ago placed the number at 3,000, and he thought there were 5,000 at present. There were always men unemployed, he said, but the present number was much larger than usual.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

After the ground had been thoroughly gone over the following resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, At this time, owing to the unsettled condition of business, many persons are out of employment and it will be necessary to furnish them with the necessaries of life, and

Whereas, When the city appropriations were made last March such an emergency or state of affairs as now exists was not expected nor provided for in the appropriation to the department of charities; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the councils of the city be requested to extend such aid to the department of charities as may be required to meet the calls upon it at this time. Be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon all charitable societies, upon the churches, individuals and any and all organizations furnishing assistance to the poor the necessity of co-operation with the department of charities, and that to prevent imposition and the duplication of orders a list be furnished to the department of charities of all persons being cared for, so that with such systematic co-operation of the city and private charity the greatest good can be accomplished. Be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the city councils that all work possible be given to those applying for help who are able to work, and that moderate wages be paid, and to this purpose we urge upon the councils the speedy passage of the ordinances for repaving of streets and doing other work, for which a bond issue has been provided by the people, so that work may be commenced with the least delay practicable and pushed to completion at a time when the price of labor and material will secure the best results for the city and furnish work to the unemployed. We further urge that councils of the city pass at once ordinances for building any and all sewers contemplated or necessary, holding special meetings, and that contracts for their construction be let so that the work may be done during the winter months. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to councils that on the letting of contracts for sewers and other city work so far as it is practicable only citizens and residents of Allegheny be employed. We also recommend that the department of public safety take measures to get full information as to the number and residences of those needing work or assistance.

CITY NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Events of the Week in and Around Pittsburgh.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—The Prohibitionists issued a circular offering their organization for a reform movement in the coming municipal election and calling on all churchmen and Christians to join. They do not ask the fight to be made on Prohibitionist lines, but simply for pure government. A mass meeting is to be called.

John E. Jahn, manager of Myers's dry goods house, Ohio street, Allegheny, was committed to jail charged with systematic embezzlement by his employer.

City water has been turned off from the Braddock school buildings because the school board refused to pay water tax.

Mayors McKenna and Kennedy held a conference and discussed methods for relieving the destitution which prevails throughout the two cities.

Friday, Dec. 8.—Three hearses in one funeral procession made an unusually sad sight on the streets. The cortege was that which was taking the remains of Mrs. Carl Benninghoff and her children, Emma and Carl, to their final resting place.

Calvin J. Briggs, a member of the firm of William L. Holmes & Co., and one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh live stock exchange, died. The members and friends of the family say he died of apoplexy.

James McKibbon, S. W. J. Cunningham and Henry Oliver were almost smothered by breaking into a natural gas main while digging a trench on Beaver avenue, Allegheny.

Saturday, Dec. 9.—Democrats of the First ward discussed the idea of calling a suggestion meeting to decide upon candidates for councils. Already the contest has grown bitter and it is hard to discover the party lines.

Representatives from the East End churches met in the East Liberty Presbyterian church to form a permanent organization and take active measures for the relief of those in want during this winter.

The funds contributed to the hospitals by the churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to date was reported to amount to $1,021 89. This will be much increased.

Sunday, Dec. 10.—There were rumors afloat at Braddock and Homestead concerning proposed changes in the Carnegie works at those points. One statement was to the effect that Superintendent Schwab, of the Homestead plant, will resign in January.

Thousands of people of the two cities visited the new Phipps conservatory at Schenley park.

A large audience heard Dr. J. R. Sutherland deliver his farewell sermon at the Second Presbyterian church. Dr. Sutherland has not yet accepted another pulpit.

Monday, Dec. 11.—Fire laid waste $40,000 worth of property on Smithfield street. Emil Loos's paint and wallpaper establishment and Roenigk Bros.' decorating house, at Nos. 613 and 615, were completely destroyed.

Congressman William A. Stone left for Washington. He said he had no doubt the Wilson bill would pass the house.

Police believe that in the arrest of J. W. Dwyer, who aspires to be a detective, they have captured "John the Puller," who has summoned the fire department to any number of false alarms.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The number of deaths for the week were reported to be 172. This is an increase of 65 over the corresponding week last year. Grip, doctors say, is responsible for the increase.

Commander John B. Adams and other G. A. R. officials conferred with the local committee on arrangements concerning the G. A. R. encampment which will occur in this city next summer.

What is said to be the largest electric lighting machine ever constructed was completed for the Louisville lighting company at the Westinghouse plant.

SINGER GOES TO JAIL.

Mrs. Jeffries's Assailant Is Refused a New Trial.

Somerset, Pa., Dec. 13.—Elder Robert B. Singer, of California, Washington county, an evangelist of the Disciples church, who was convicted of assault and battery at the November term of court, was this morning refused a new trial by Judge Longnecker. Singer addressed the court, pleading for leniency on account of his family. The court administered a most scathing lecture, and intimated that the verdict should have been for a more serious offense. He sentenced Singer to pay a fine of $5 and to three months in jail.

Singer was tried for having attempted to commit a criminal assault on Mrs. Alice Jeffries, of Addison, while he was holding a protracted meeting.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," is taking the post-graduate course in social economics at the University of Michigan.

NOW UNDER ARMS.

Hawaii's Provisional Government Busy Scurrying and Scouring.

ORDERS MARINES TO KEEP OFF.

The State House Prepared for a Good Lengthy Siege.

MR. WILLIS MAY BE SENT AWAY.

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HONOLULU, Dec. 4, VIA VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—Since the arrival of steamer Warrimoo on the 24th political events have followed each other with startling rapidity. When the Warrimoo arrived with President Cleveland's ultimatum the royalists were jubilant, and the annexationists at once began to carry out previous plans for forcible resistance in case the steamer China, which arrived three days later, brought instruction to Minister Willis for restoration of the monarchy with aid of the United States troops from the warships Adams and Philadelphia.

Within 24 hours after news was brought by the Warrimoo 1,600 determined annexationists had assembled at the drill shed of the barracks behind the executive building. The meeting was short but wildly enthusiastic, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the monarchy, even though restored by the superior forces of the United States, would be short-lived. Since this massmeeting the spirit of enthusiasm which at first prevailed among the royalists has been in a state of fluctuation, and some of their clearest-headed leaders admit that the success of the restoration in the present or future depends on the armed protection of the monarchy by the United States. Following are the resolutions adopted by the massmeeting on Saturday evening, November 25:

CONDEMNATORY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—That we have read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the secretary of state of the United States to the president to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii.

Resolved—That we condemn the assumption of the secretary that the right of the provisional government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the provisional government had at that very time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitration of the president or of any other power.

Resolved—That we support to the best of our ability the provisional government in resisting any attack upon it which may be contrary to the usage of nations.

The adoption of the resolutions was preceded by speeches of many leading citizens, chief of which was that of E. M. Hatch, the leading lawyer, and president of the Annexation club. Mr. Hatch said among other things: "Certainly any action taken by the congress of the United States of America cannot be resisted by anybody in this community. Let us not be misunderstood or misrepresented by a hostile press. We do not meet here tonight to deny the power of the United States, that would be absurd, gentlemen, nor to villify those at present in charge of the government of the United States, but we meet with the hope that our words will be heard by congress. There were certain features in the letter of Mr. Gresham to the president which show that he is proceeding upon a false assumption. Let us hope that the distinguished secretary has been misinformed.

SO-CALLED FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

"Chief among those false assumptions is one which seems to underlie the whole letter—that there has been submitted to arbitration to the president of the United States the question whether or not we had a right to establish a government in this country. Gentlemen, I challenge that assumption. The assumption is false in every respect. From the nature of things a government which started in revolution, though now a government *de jure* as well as *de facto*, could not submit the question of the legality of its existence to any arbitration because its right lay in its might.

"Second—Has the president of the United States up to this point pretended to have been acting in a judicial capacity? I say his acts do not justify that assumption. An arbitrator or a judge would not interfere with the existing status of the parties."

After denying President Cleveland's authority to deny what he has done Mr. Hatch concluded: "To decide this great issue upon purely a technicality, as to whether or not Stevens recognized the power of this community five minutes too soon or not, was not in the power of the judge. I repeat, there has been no submission to arbitration. Let us therefore challenge all false assumptions, gentlemen, and let that challenge go on record. Let us hold the president to the true issue and then, if the legally constituted power of the United States, the power which has the right under the constitution to declare war, overpowers us, we will go down, our colors flying and with no misrepresentation possible. Let it be known to the world that if the event takes place it will be because the United States has exercised its power, but not its right. Let us hope that the showing we can make will have an effect on congress in shaping its course, and that it will also have its effect upon the distinguished secretary of state and the chief executive."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

After the undecided character of the news received by the steamer China the opinion prevailed until the arrival of the Australia that instructions would be received by the latter vessel for immediate restoration. Orders were at once given to those governments having warships in Honolulu harbor that no nation would be allowed to land troops without the written consent of the provisional government.

Two hundred and fifty men were put to work fortifying the executive buildings. The verandas were fortified with three tiers of sandbags. The roof will be similarly treated. Companies of sharpshooters will occupy the four corner towers. The preparations thus far made will allow the government to handle with great resistance a force of from 750 to 800 troops in the buildings, and ammunition and stores have been provided to withstand a continuous attack for one month or more should hostilities break out. The water supply cannot be cut off, as the executive building is supplied by an artesian well on the grounds.

The government claims that with the support of the Annexation club and Citizens' reserve, backed by the present formidable battery of gatlings, maxims and Austrian field pieces now on hand, an aggressive movement could be made if necessary that would clear Honolulu of the aggregate forces of all the war vessels at present in port. In case it is the intention to carry out instructions for the restoration of the monarchy, Minister Willis has promised to give the provisional government 36 hours' notice before acting.

Careful inquiry has put the Associated Press in possession of the fact that in case of defeat the revenues of the government have already been secreted and the government will be reorganized at other headquarters, defying Cleveland and the restored monarchy until the resident Americans are swept by superior force from their homes in Hawaii. The first action by the authorities here after the arrival of the text of Blount's report was to remove Fred Wunderberg from the clerkship he holds in the supreme court.

It has been learned upon the best authority, coming directly from royalist sources, that British Minister Resident Wodehouse has lately stated to different persons in Honolulu that there was an understanding between President Cleveland and the English government that the monarchy should be restored. In private political circles here on the annexationist side the opinion has been freely expressed that the presence of the British cruiser Champion at the present time was owing to the fear of the English foreign office that President Cleveland would not be able to carry out his policy. This theory reached the executive and an advisory council special session was held in which Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously recommended:

MR. WILLIS'S PASSPORTS.

Resolved—That the executive council inquire of the American minister whether his instructions were covered by and in harmony with the letter of Secretary Gresham to President Cleveland. If so, whether he was instructed to use force.

Resolved—That should the answer be in the affirmative these council recommend that Mr. Willis be immediately given his passports and the queen be made a prisoner of state.

The fear of the council seems to be that the British will offer protection to the ex-queen in case Mr. Cleveland fails to restore her. This is the chief reason the notice stated has been given foreign officials not to land troops without permission of the provisional government.

The provisional government will send important dispatches to Minister Thurston either by the steamer Arawa to-day or by the Oceanic, which sails December 5. These dispatches will contain: First—The present status of Hawaiian affairs, including the determined policy of the provisional government as stated. Second—The determination of the government to hold the situation against any attempts to overthrow it either by revolt or foreign interference. Third—That the only proposition submitted by the provisional government to the United States was a proposition for annexation. Fourth—That throughout President Dole has refused in all diplomatic matters to commit the provisional government to a policy binding upon Hawaii in case of adverse action by the United States congress.

The fact is to be emphasized that no question of arbitration has been submitted by the provisional government as assumed by Secretary Gresham. Mr. Thurston will be instructed that the position taken by him is the correct one, and the one upon which the government here will insist with force if necessary. It is learned that as Mr. Blount interviewed but two of the original committee of safety the government will also forward to Mr. Thurston affidavits from the remaining 11 members as to the facts happening from the date of promulgation of the new constitution to the time of the raising of the stars and stripes by ex-Minister Stevens.

A PROTEST FROM AMERICANS.

In view of the attitude assumed by President Cleveland, the American citizens yesterday presented a protest to Minister Willis, which has been numerously signed, in which they set forth that, as citizens of the United States, they have done nothing whereby they forfeit or waive their full legal and constitutional rights as such citizens. They protest strongly against any interference with the provisional government.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Australia yesterday the council held a special session to hear official dispatches from Thurston. These strongly advised the provisional government to hold the fort. The idea is growing here that Minister Willis will refuse to act, and will probably resign before he will carry out Cleveland's restoration policy. He refused to be interviewed, and at the present writing it is not known, from any hint or word he has dropped, either to the provisional government or elsewhere, what he will do.

SOME LIGHT WELLS.

Another Almost Complete Failure in the Bridgeville Pool.

There was nothing substantially different in the local oil field situation yesterday from that of the day preceding.

Matters are progressing smoothly in the new Ohio township field. Many rigs are in course of construction, and, until some of the wells now drilling are in the sand to show how well the Philadelphia company's gusher on the Grubbs farm is backed up, activity in drilling operations will remain quiet.

Gibson & Giles started to build a rig yesterday on the Bambgartlett farm, located about a half mile north of the W. S. Grubbs and adjoining the Harrison Grubbs farm. The Eastern oil company and M. Finegan hold the latter property, which is 110 acres in extent, as well as 40 or 50 acres of adjacent territory. They will not drill at present.

The Philadelphia company's Grubbs well is holding up to about 20 barrels an hour.

The Forest oil company has drilled its No. 1 on the Campbell farm, located west of Bridgeville, through the fourth sand and has a light producer, good for about 6 barrels. This is another black eye for that hopeful fourth sand pool.

The Forest's No. 20 on the J. J. C. & K. McDonald property was drilling in the Gordon sand yesterday and showing light.

In the Clever end of the McCurdy pool Finegan, Mechlin & Co.'s No. 1 Speer is in the 100-foot sand and showing a little oil. It will be drilled to the fourth and fifth sands.

McDonald's production yesterday was estimated at 12,000 barrels and the stock in the field 34,500 barrels.

Sistersville runs were 13,204 barrels.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the various pipe lines on Tuesday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 21,886 barrels; shipments, 30,379 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 12,339 barrels, outside McDonald, 7,017 barrels; total, 19,357 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 4,054 barrels; shipments, 799 barrels. Buckeye, Lima—Runs, 43,281 barrels; shipments, 53,240 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 25,842 barrels; shipments, 1,880 barrels. Southern pipe line company—Shipments, 18,423 barrels. New York transit company—Shipments, 50,244 barrels.

The runs and deliveries of the Mellon pipe lines were: Receipts, 9,520 barrels; deliveries, 8,595 barrels.

Tidewater runs were: Runs, 4,334 barrels; total, 43,332 barrels; average, 3,611 barrels; shipments, 11,894 barrels; total, 120,841 barrels; average, 10,070 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil options ranged as follows: Opening, 78¾c; highest, 78¾c; lowest, 78¾c; closing, 78¾c. No sales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Petroleum quiet but firm. Pennsylvania oil—Sales, none; January option sales, none; closed at 78¾c bid. Lima oil—Sales, none.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 13.—National transit certificates opened at 78¾c; highest, 78¾c; lowest, 78¾c; closed, 78¾c; sales, 4,000 barrels; clearances, 86,000 barrels; shipments, 134,981 barrels; runs, 93,029 barrels.

Wandering Willies Flocking In.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The publication of the fact that Chicago is preparing to feed and lodge the hungry and homeless has caused a tide of ragged humanity to set in from all over the country. Every freight train, the police say, is heavy laden with trampish-looking men. It is probable that Chief Brennan will instruct details of police to meet all incoming trains and turn back the wanderers. Those who refuse to go will be arrested.

HE IS IDENTIFIED.

The Victim of the Baldwin Horror Turns Out to Be Edward B. Farraster.

HE IS AN ARMSTRONG COUNTY MAN.

Several Warrants For His Arrest Out Charging Burglary.

MUCH MYSTERY YET UNSOLVED.

The first point in the solution of the mysterious tragedy at Baldwin last Sunday morning came Thursday afternoon. The victim, whose right foot was found in a pool of blood on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad track, and whose body was found in the Monongahela river 207 feet away, was identified. He was Edward Wilson Farraster. His home is at Worthington, Armstrong county. He was a roving boy of 18 years, much better than the ordinary tramp in appearance, but he had a more checkered career and a shady reputation.

He was wanted for burglary several times, and the warrants for his arrest have been in the hands of officers for some time. He is charged with having robbed a store at Apollo just recently. His own father identified him. A sad point of the story is that had Farraster lived he would have celebrated his 18th birthday yesterday.

As to the exact means by which Farraster came to his death, however, there has been no solution, and last night the coroner's officers seemed to be farther away from the desired end than ever. So mysterious a case had never come up before them, and the most diligent search for three days has revealed nothing upon which anything like a respectable clue to the perpetrators of the terrible deed can be founded. The officers were slightly aided by finding out that the dead man was not of the best class, but they could only hope that in the inquest, which will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, something will develop showing some motive for putting Farraster out of the way and lead up to the party or parties who did the work. The officers are more confident than ever that he was foully murdered.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS FATHER.

The identification of the body took place in the afternoon about 1:30 o'clock. Two gentlemen called at the morgue. One was Frank Graff, of the firm of P. Graff & Co., proprietors of a woolen mill at Worthington, and the other was G. W. Farraster, the father of the murdered boy. Mr. Farraster is a man of good appearance. The only part of his dress that attracted attention was the wide brimmed, light colored hat he wore. It was of a decidedly western pattern and had the regulation leather straps for bands around it.

Superintendent Laughrey, of the morgue, questioned Mr. Farraster about his son and made him give a detailed description. Then he led the way to the body. Mr. Farraster put a handkerchief to his eyes and simply said, "That's my boy." The men withdrew and Mr. Farraster went direct to Coroner McDowell's office in the court house where he made an affidavit to Deputy Coroner Moreland. In this paper Mr. Farraster simply attested that the body was that of his son. To a POST reporter he added:

"I never expected this. I supposed that my boy was in Indianapolis. The first I knew to the contrary was last evening about 7 o'clock. Mr. Graff called my attention to a newspaper picture of him and told me that he was dead. I could hardly believe it, but he said he would come here with me to find if it was true. My son was born December 12, 1875, in Armstrong county. He was of a roving disposition always, and six years ago, when he was nearly 13 years old, he left home. He then worked in Millerstown, now Chicora, and from there he worked around in most every one of the little towns in that vicinity.

HE WAS A YOUNG ROVER.

"He always kept writing to us, however. He worked in the lumber regions, too. He worked here in Emil Winter's butcher shop. Then in May or June last he went to Cleveland and shipped on one of the boats of the Cleveland and Buffalo lines as porter. He left there in September and went to Indianapolis, where he said he was working on a street car line. On November 25 last he came home and left on the 27th, saying he was going to Indianapolis and would not be back for a year likely. Since that time I have not seen or heard of him.

"About the story from Red Bank that my son was wanted there for robbing the railroad depot on the last day of November, I do not know anything. I know Mr. Campbell, who sent the word here that my son was one of the robbers. I can only say this, I know the boy never stayed long in a place, but I didn't think he was doing anything wrong. He was accused about two years ago of stealing a watch and was in jail for trial, but the charge was not proven."

The reference to the Red Bank story was caused by a telegram received from W. M. Campbell, the Allegheny Valley railroad agent at that place. It was to W. K. McElroy, a special officer of the road, and said that the man killed at Baldwin was the man Farraster the company wanted for robbing the depot. It was said this crime was committed 10 days ago. Two masked men held up the agent and took all the loose change there was about the place. One of them was said to be Farraster and officers have been looking for him. Another robbery was committed Friday night at Wildwood and Farraster was accused of it, too.

STILL A DEEP MYSTERY.

In the attempt to solve the mystery as to how Farraster met his death Coroner McDowell and Deputy Coroner Mark Donley went all over the ground again. The coroner suspected that the dead man might have been run over by a train and then in his desperation crawled into the river. This, however, was thrown aside as impossible after a careful measurement of the ground. He would have had to crawl over 207 feet with his one foot off, the other held on by a mere thread, and his two legs actually mashed into a jelly up to the knees. He would have had to crawl through mud, over a railroad track and a country road, and then clear a 6-foot embankment and wade out 10 feet into the river.

The coroner has traced Farraster almost to the point of his death. He was in Homestead last Wednesday. He was in Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston engine No. 430 in the Thompson yards asking for a ride to Pittsburgh at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Five minutes later the train left. Farraster was told to get out of the engine, but it is supposed he got on the tender. He conversed with Fireman Tierney, saying he had been born on Sixth street, Pittsburgh, and that he had worked in Kittanning. The train passed the point where Farraster's foot was found at 4:30, went on to Twenty-third street and returned to Thompson before daybreak.

BLOOD ON THE ENGINE.

The trainmen say they know nothing of Farraster, but on their engine blood has been found. Engineer Collingwood says Farraster might have been back on the train and got jolted off at the point where his foot was found because at that point he shut off the steam from the engine, which would have caused a jolt. But no one can explain why the blood was found on the engine if he was jolted off, and there are no signs of his having been struck by the engine. Another theory is that Farraster had two pals on the train. They struck him in the head inflicting the wound there, and in throwing him off the train he was swung under the wheels, but that does not account for the blood on the engine, either.

Still another theory is that Farraster was riding on the pilot of the engine, and the jolt threw him under the wheels, but the trouble with that theory is that it does not account for Farraster's body being in the river after the accident.

BALLOTS, NOT BULLETS.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN'S VIEWS.

Deplores Rich Growing Richer and Poor Poorer.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—A reception was tendered General Master Workman James R. Sovereign and Thomas B. Maguire, of New York, C. E. French, of Marlboro, and Henry B. Martin, of Minnesota, the newly-elected members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, in Faneuil hall to-night by the members of that order in this city. The attendance was very small, not over 300 people being present.

General Master Workman Sovereign was the first speaker. He said according to the press reports there are in Chicago alone 117,000 enforced idlers, and a movement has been started to raise $1,000,000 for their relief. "One of our brightest writers," he continued, "when speaking on the raising of this fund said he would to God the millionaires of Chicago would spend one night with these people out of work and in the morning there would be no difficulty in raising the fund."

"Why is this distress? No people have been so industrious as the American people. By reason of our industry and ingenuity we have attracted the attention of the entire world, but with all our industry we have not shortened the hours of labor nor increased the comforts of life. There is a wheel loose somewhere in our social machinery and the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, and there is rank discrimination in the law against the poor in favor of the rich. But history has shown that every nation that allows the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer has always gone down, and our country will also go down if this continues. Society is now being shaken from stem to stern by labor troubles. We are opposed to strikes, but in nine cases out of ten they are forced upon us by the hostilities of the capitalistic classes. We believe that our rights can be obtained through the ballot-box. Many people are in favor of using bullets, but I say it is a shame and disgrace to talk about bullets when there is the ballot."

PRENDERGAST SCARED.

He Shrank Under the Prosecuting Attorney's Address.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Assistant State's Attorney Todd opened the trial of the Prendergast case to-day with an address to the jury. As Mr. Todd told the story of the shooting Prendergast turned pale and shrank into his chair with ill-concealed agitation. Attorney Wade, for the defense, said: "We will not deny that the prisoner killed Mr. Harrison. The sole question to be solved is, did he at the time of the murder know the difference between right and wrong?"

After the conclusion of Attorney Walsh's opening speech for the defense the first witness called was Mary Hansen, the servant who admitted Prendergast to the house. She said that she answered the bell at about 7 P. M., and told a man whom she identified as the prisoner that the mayor was at dinner but that he would have finished in half an hour. When that time had elapsed he came again and was admitted. Maggie Freunch told of seeing the man leaving the house. The prisoner was ordered to stand up. He did so promptly and, stepping toward the witness chair, said to the girl, "I am the man that you saw, ain't I?"

After an affirmative answer to this question the witness showed how Prendergast left the house, illustrating it by walking along in front of the jury in a crouching manner.

Helma Johnson, the cook, gave evidence of a similar character.

Risberg, the coachman, told his story next and explained the attitude of the prisoner when he first saw him between the second and third shots. To make the recital more graphic Mr. Todd, the prosecuting attorney, borrowed a revolver from one of the bailiffs, and after the cartridges had been removed and two or three examinations had been made to be sure that the thing was not loaded, gave it to the coachman, who played Prendergast for the enlightenment of the court. He said that when he opened the door leading to the dining room the prisoner leveled the revolver at him and that he retreated to the barn for his own weapon, which after securing he had fired twice on his way back to the house in order to alarm the police and neighborhood. When the coachman was telling how Prendergast turned from his victim and covered him with the revolver to keep him at bay, the prisoner said to his attorney in a loud whisper, "that isn't the way I did it."

William Preston Harrison, son of the mayor, told what he knew of the shooting. He was not an eye-witness, so his evidence was confined to the events immediately following the murder of his father. When his testimony was finished court adjourned.

THE ROOF FELL.

Six Carpenters Badly Injured at Bellaire, Ohio.

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 13.—A gang of Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge carpenters, while tearing down the large ice house of Swift & Co. to remove it to Benwood, W. Va., met with a bad accident this morning. They were taking the roof off when two sections broke loose and fell 30 feet, catching six men. The injured are:

E. D. Hudnell, Barnesville, spike penetrated forehead and skull crushed. Joseph Pickering, Barnesville, back crushed. R. C. Roberts, Barnesville, breast caved in. Edward Stein, Spencer station, leg broken; internal injuries. William Tolbert, hip and back broken. John Burson, Gibsons, head and back crushed. H. S. Newhart, Bellaire, badly bruised. Three of the victims are not expected to live.

Was Wiley a Wreck Victim?

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Frank Wiley, a traveling chiropodist, whose home is at No. 303 Park street, has been mysteriously missing for six weeks. When last heard from he was in Jerseytown, Pa., and was soon to go to Buffalo. His wife thinks he may have been killed in a railroad wreck. She says one occurred about the time he disappeared, and there were two unidentified men taken out. He was about 25 years old and of medium height.

RID yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affections.

THE STRING IS UNLOOSED.

All Settled Regarding the Next G. A. R. Encampment.

HOTEL MEN ACCEPT THE CONTRACT.

Executive Council Well Pleased With Pittsburgh.

LEFT FOR THEIR HOMES LAST EVENING

It is now definitely settled that Pittsburgh is to have the twenty-eighth annual G. A. R. national encampment in September, 1894. All arrangements have been more than satisfactory to the executive committee of the national council of administration, and Commander-in-Chief Adams was profuse in his praise of the preliminary details which were carried out by the local committee on preparations. The entire visiting council was taken out to inspect the city yesterday morning and many interesting points were shown them, which only confirmed their first impression of Pittsburgh.

The little difference in the contract presented by the hotel proprietors and that submitted by the visitors was settled without any difficulty yesterday morning. The former met in the chamber of commerce rooms in the morning and discussed the contract reading: "Ordinary schedule of rates to be and remain in force and only double the usual capacity of rooms to be allowed. Also, that hotelkeepers shall not impose conditions as to the number of days a guest must engage accommodations."

The latter part of the resolution was talked over at some length, but the executive committee was perfectly willing that three days' engagements should be insisted upon, and if old soldiers remained longer the same ratio should prevail. It was finally adopted with the amendment of three days, and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Kinney and Montgomery, was appointed to await upon the executive committee at the Hotel Duquesne. At this meeting the amended contract was signed and adopted.

That the children would be dismissed from the public schools during the week was practically settled by the action of the Allegheny schools. It was decided that the children would interfere with the old soldiers obtaining free quarters if the schools were not dismissed, and that they could learn more by visiting the campfires, entertainments, etc., than by attending schools. Therefore, the school buildings will be furnished as free quarters to those applying.

Chairman Ripley, in his report on finances, said that this end of the preparations was likely to suffer by reason of the large amount of money raised for the poor this winter and the visitors expressed the opinion that the money could not be put to better use and that, although Pittsburgh in 1873 had the finest decorations of any city holding the annual encampment, much useless expenditure in this way could be saved. "Although $10,000 has already been raised, it is necessary for Pittsburgh to raise some $30,000 more and this will be done," said ex-Pension Agent Bengough.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the committee were driven over the regulation parade route by the members of the local committee with a view to its selection as the route for the monster parade to take place during the encampment. They reviewed it from the starting point, at the Monongahela house, to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, Market street, Sixth street, across the bridge to Federal street, to North avenue, to Cedar avenue and back to Pittsburgh by way of the Ninth street bridge. It was decided that this line was too long for the veterans, and the local committee was directed to shorten it by at least one mile. In Pittsburgh it is likely to take the court house for a starting point and the balance of the reduction will be in Allegheny. The matter, however, was left to the local committee to arrange.

In talking of the parade feature of the encampment Mr. Sample was very enthusiastic. He said: "There will be several innovations that will surprise people at their magnitude and add to the interest in the affair. Philadelphia naval posts are now constructing an immense warship and will send it in pieces to Pittsburgh, to be used in the parade. It will be put together and carried on immense trucks. The soldiers' orphans' school at Uniontown will send three companies of boys, carrying muskets and drilled under army regulations, in charge of a major."

The visitors left for their homes last evening well pleased with the city and with their reception.

MAY COME FROM GLASGOW.

Jos. McLaughlin Wanted in the Coughlin Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The bay horse story which promised a sensation in the Coughlin case has evaporated, and it was announced to-day that testimony regarding it will be dropped. A liveryman named O'Connell was said to have rented to Coughlin a bay horse with which the latter drove to the Carlson cottage on the night of Dr. Cronin's death, but O'Connell says he can remember no such occurrence and his books show no trace of the transaction.

John J. Cronin, of Faulkner, Kan., brother of Dr. Cronin, is in Chicago, and will probably be called to identify the body. The testimony to-day was largely upon the finding, identity and subsequent custody of clothes found in a satchel in a sewer, and said to have been Dr. Cronin's. One by one the torn and stained articles of clothing were held up and identified by Officer Job Phillips. Then J. G. Lewis, a wholesale druggist, took the stand to testify to the death of his brother, Dentist C. W. Lewis, that the testimony given by the dentist at the former trial as to Dr. Cronin's teeth might be admitted. Lieutenant Hubbard, formerly superintendent of police, was called to testify to having received the bundle of clothing and effects.

During the afternoon the principal witness was Mrs. T. T. Conklin, in whose home Dr. Cronin lived. She identified the clothing found in the sewer as being the property of Dr. Cronin. The attorneys for the defense tried hard to trap her, but failed every time.

It was announced that Jos. McLaughlin, brother of Mrs. Andrew Foy, may be a witness. McLaughlin lived with the Foy family at the time of Dr. Cronin's death and, it is said, was aware of the secret meetings of the alleged conspirators. He is now in Glasgow, and it is said Mrs. Foy will write to him advising him to return to Chicago and testify. He is said to fear that he will be accused of being the missing suspect, "J. B. Simonds," but Mrs. Foy will, it is said, reassure him on that point.

STABBED WITH A JACK-KNIFE.

A Salem Law Student, Assaulted, Defends Himself.

SALEM, O., Dec. 13.—Early this morning in a restaurant here John Scott, a law student, stabbed Harry Cadwallader four times in the abdomen, lungs and groin with a jack-knife. The wounds are so serious that Cadwallader will probably die. Scott is held. Cadwallader made an assault upon Scott. The latter defended himself by using the knife.

GENERAL MARKETS.

March, 36@36½c. Butter unchanged; western creamery, 25@29c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 26@30c. Egg—Market firm for all fresh receipts which were in good demand; Pennsylvania and nearby, 27c. Cheese quiet but firm; New York full cream fancy small, 12½c; do. large, 12c.

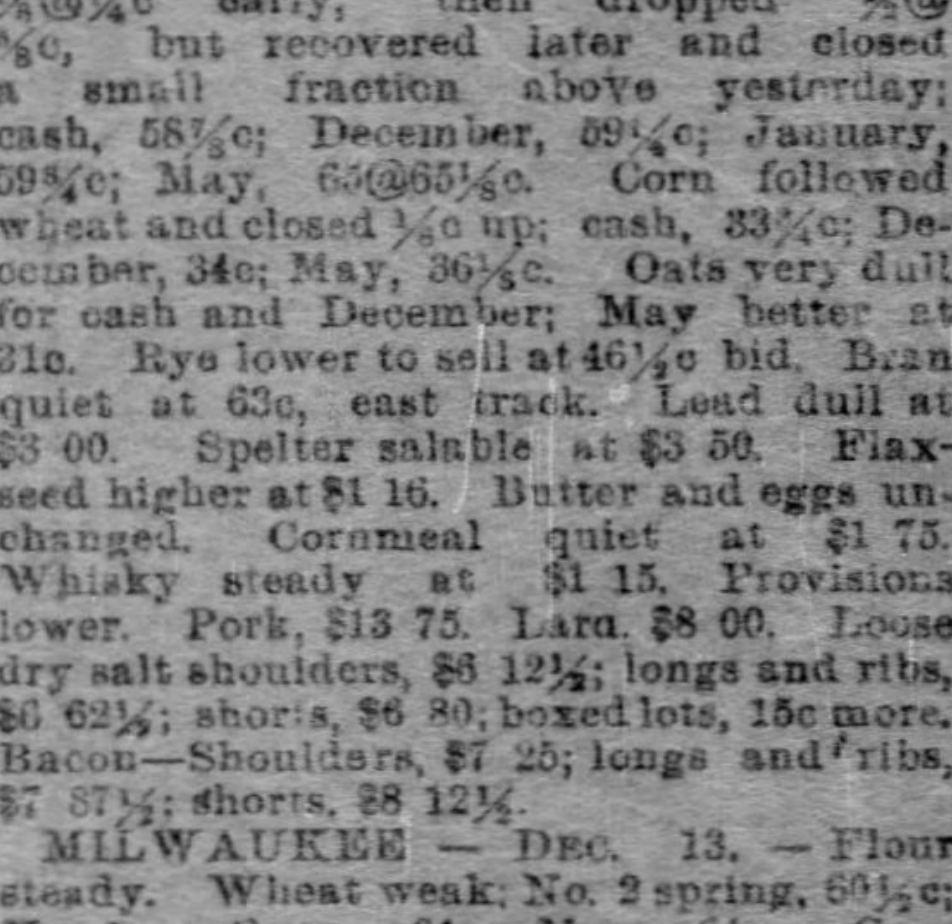
MINNEAPOLIS—DEC. 13.—At the opening this morning there was a semblance of strength which lasted but a few minutes and general weakness became apparent, which almost threatened collapse. The course of the market throughout the session was of the milk and water sort. Operations were chiefly confined to a little spreading between here and other markets. May wheat opened at 62⅝c, sold down to 62¼c and closed at 62⅜. Track closed: No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 northern, 60½c; No. 2 northern, 59c. No. 1 northern sold mostly at 60½c and No. 2 59c to 59½c. Flour is slow and the demand is running under the production, which is not large. Shipments, 25,081 barrels; first patents, $3 35@3 75; second patents, $3 05@3 35; fancy and export bakers', $1 50@1 90; low grades in bags, $1 20@1 25. The daily output of mills grinding to-day will probably aggregate 25,900 barrels. Some millers say the demand is good for bran and that the market is firm at $10 00. Others less fortunate in making sales say it is slow at $9 50. Shorts are generally quoted from $9 75 to $10 75.

BALTIMORE—DEC. 12.—Flour market dull; receipts, 890 barrels; shipments, 309 barrels. Wheat—The market continues to be a narrow one; cash wheat was in demand at 65½c, but offerings were very light. Closing prices: No. 2 red spot, 65¼@65⅜c; No. 3 red spot, 63@63¼c; southern by sample, 65@66½c; December, 65¼@65⅜c; January, 66⅛@66⅜c; May, 71@71½c. Corn—Quiet and steady; mixed spot, 43@43¼c; No. 2 white spot, 43⅛@43⅜c; southern white, 42@43½c; southern yellow, 42@43½c; January, 42⅛@42⅜c; February, 43⅜c. Oats dull and lower in sympathy with the decline in other markets; no receipts; withdrawn, 5,786 bushels; ungraded western white, 34@35½c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 white, 34½@35c. Butter—Fancy scarce, other grades plentiful; demand good; fancy eastern, 26@27c; fancy Ohio, 25@26c; western dairy, 22@23c; roll, 22c; Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia ½-pound creamery prints, 26@28c. Eggs—Receipts not equal to the demand; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 25c; eastern short, 24@25c; western, 24@25c.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 13.—Wheat went up ⅛@¼c early, then dropped ½@⅝c, but recovered later and closed a small fraction above yesterday; cash, 58⅛c; December, 59¼c; January, 59⅝c; May, 65@65⅛c. Corn followed wheat and closed ⅛c up; cash, 33⅛c; December, 34c; May, 36⅜c. Oats very dull for cash and December; May better at 31c. Rye lower to sell at 46½c bid. Bran quiet at 63c, east track. Lead dull at $3 00. Spelter salable at $3 50. Flaxseed higher at $1 16. Butter and eggs unchanged. Cornmeal quiet at $1 75. Whisky steady at $1 15. Provisions lower. Pork, $13 75. Lard, $8 00. Loose dry salt shoulders, $6 12½; longs and ribs, $6 62½; shorts, $6 80; boxed lots, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $7 25; longs and ribs, $7 87½; shorts, $8 12½.

MILWAUKEE — DEC. 13. — Flour steady. Wheat weak; No. 2 spring, 60½c; No. 1 northern, 64c; May, 64c. Corn steady; No. 3, 35c. Oats steadier; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29@31½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 48c; sample, 39@50c. Rye lower; No. 1, 47½c. Provisions lower. Pork, $12 50. Lard, $7 95.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



The Logstown Improvements in Favor With Packet Owners and Pilots—Capt. Carpenter Awaiting Instructions.

Thus far those who have been so loud in exclaiming against Colonel Stickney's plan of improvements for bettering the navigable conditions of the Ohio river represented the coal shipping interests exclusively. Certainly the trade carried on by them is paramount to nearly all other business for which the river is used. There are those of their number who side with Colonel Stickney in his views regarding proper means of improving the river at Logstown bar. But the packet men and pilots on those boats plying the upper and lower portions of the Ohio river are a unit in indorsing the colonel's opinions respecting methods of improvement. Pilots Tony Meldahl and Wm. Anderson were seen on the steamer Hudson yesterday and gave as their opinion, from what little they had seen of things about Logstown since the spur dike had been built, that it meant an improvement for a low-water stage suitable for packets during all times of year without being a detriment in any way to the coal shipping interests.

It had been predicted when Colonel Stickney proposed dredging the bar in the open channel that this would destroy the pool at Sewickley rocks, some distance above. Then, at the suggestion of the coal men, the war department modified Colonel Strickney's plans in this as well as in many other respects. Nevertheless, he had the bar skimmed off considerably, and the pilots seen are confident that no harm has been done. Captain John A. Wood, though a coal man, indorses Colonel Stickney's plans, and has from the start. When the Davis island dam was projected he held out contrary to the views of the other coal shippers. The dam was built, and there is not one who would dare to declare its uselessness. Captain James A. Henderson, of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line, was at first a hearty opposer of Colonel Stickney's improvement at Logstown, but he has been won over and ardently favors it.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The river is falling, with 7 feet 9 inches in the canal, 5 feet 2 inches on the falls and 8 feet below the locks. Weather clear and cold. Henry Kremer has been appointed wharfmaster to succeed his father, who died recently. The B. D. Wood arrived here last night with her tow. She went on the canal docks this morning to have a broken log chain repaired. The Fulton and Transit collided near Hawesville going down, and sunk a coalboat. The J. C. Risher arrived with Pittsburgh coal, the last of the fleet.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—River 14 feet 6 inches and falling, a decline of 15 inches since last night and of six inches since morning. Weather cloudy and colder. To-morrow boats leave for Pittsburgh, and the first trip of the season will be made to New Orleans. The U. P. Schenk is now taking freight for the latter point. She is practically a new boat after her thorough overhauling. Captain Alex. Montgomery arrived from Pittsburgh. Scattered tows of coal continue to arrive.

Ripples From the Rivers.

THE Jim Wood arrived with empties.

THE Princess is on her way to Wheeling from Louisville. She has been ordered on the ways there for repairs by the local inspectors at Louisville.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; cannot be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS brisk about the wharf yesterday.

THE Stella Moren went up into the pools with empties yesterday.

THE Iron Queen is due up from Cincinnati to-morrow morning.

THE Volunteer was one of yesterday's arrivals up from Cincinnati.

THE Pittsburgh and Cincinnati wharfboat is a scene of activity these days.

CAPTAIN MACE AGNEW, of the C. W. Batchelor, was at the wharf yesterday.

THE H. K. Bedford departed at noon yesterday for Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THE Jim McConnell, of Wheeling, was tested here by the local inspectors yesterday.

THE steamer Hudson, Captain Bob Agnew in command, departed for Cincinnati with a fine trip.

THERE were 4 feet 6 inches of water in the harbor last night and 5 feet 9 inches at Davis island dam.

THE Smoky City, Jim Brown and Dick Fulton brought in tows of empties from below yesterday.

THE Tom Dodsworth, Alice Brown and Twilight came trooping in in succession yesterday from Cincinnati.

PILOTS TONY MELDAHL AND PHIL ANSHUTZ are standing alternate watches at the wheel of the Hudson.

EWING & SONS are building a new boat for their lumber-towing business at Point Marion. She will take the place of the Horace, which is to be dismantled.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Captain I. N. Bunton, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Captain Ed Coyle. He is at the head of the great coal firm of Jos. Walton & Co., of Pittsburgh, this and other large cities.

LETTERS for the following rivermen are at the boat store of Wilson, Baily & Co.: H. D. Hoskinston, Robert Tate, Joe A. Bauer, Charles H. Carr, Thomas McDowell, Wm. Cowly, Wm. Hoft, Fred Williams, Dave Young, Bacher Albert.

THE Dom Dodsworth's recent arrival at Louisville from Pittsburgh made her two-hundredth trip during her career of 23 years. Captain R. B. Robinson, her captain, has never missed a trip on her, a record to be proud of. The boat has been so thoroughly cared for in all that time that she will hold out for years to come.

THE coal exchange has communicated with General Casey, chief of engineers of the United States army, notifying him that the wrecked coal craft in this part of the Ohio river have been abandoned, and asking him to issue an order providing for their removal. Captain Carpenter is still here, awaiting instructions from Washington.

A LIBEL in admiralty was filed in the United States court by W. P. and I. L. Reno against the steamboat Coal City. It is alleged that the latter boat, through negligence, was allowed to collide with the Leni Leoti at the market street wharf, damaging the boat and the wharf to the extent of $844 94. Judge Buffington allowed a process of arrest to issue.

A LOUISVILLE exchange of yesterday says: The Sam Brown and tow passed Evansville Tuesday going down. The D. B. Wood was due with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh last night. The Rescue arrived with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh for the Diamond and went down with it to the lower Ohio. The Fulton left for the lower Ohio with a tow of coal for the Beaver and the Transit took a tow down for the Coal City. Captain Levi Shock, of Pittsburgh, is in the city. Captain August Jutte and George Theiss, coal barons, are here.

From Other Points.

WARREN—River 1 foot 9 inches and falling. Weather cold with light snows.

OIL CITY—River 2 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

MORGANTOWN—River 6 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cold and cloudy.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather fair and cold.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. Passed down—The H. K. Bedford and the Hudson. Passed up—The Percy Kelsey and George Shiras with empty tows.

PARKERSBURG—River 8 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. Passed down—The Keystone State at midnight; Iron Queen at 4 A. M.; Ben Hur at 7 A. M., and Lizzie Bay at 6 P. M. Passed up—The Sunshine at 4 A. M.

A SCRAP OVER ALTGELD.

The A. F. of L. Fights About Having the Governor Speak.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor today a Chicago delegate moved to allow Governor Altgeld to appear and address the convention, but was ruled out of order by President Gompers. Later in the day he came up with his resolution and after a hot debate it was carried; then the meeting adjourned. A delegation of Chicago ministers in the morning was admitted to the convention, and Dr. H. W. Thomas made an address in which he assured the delegates that he and his fellow-clergymen are in sympathy with the federation and its sentiments.

The Court Sanctions Prize Fights.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 13.—The Florida supreme court at Tallahasse to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the validity of the present municipal government in Jacksonville. This means the passage next Tuesday of the ordinance permitting public contests with 5-ounce gloves with guaranteed police protection. The Corbett-Mitchell fight will now surely take place here on January 25.

GONE GLIMMERING

Liliuokalani's Chances of Being Queen Again Growing Very Slim.

SHE ASKED POLICE PROTECTION.

Kaiulani Expected in Hawaii Soon and May Take a Hand.

MR. CLEVELAND IS UNCHANGED.

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AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 9.—The steamer Monowai has arrived here. She left Honolulu on November 24. All was quiet there. The news that President Cleveland intended to restore the queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets and was generally condemned. A rumor was published in the Honolulu papers that the queen was not willing to accept a restoration unless she was assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of November 24 says:

"In the meantime the monarchy is not restored, and will not be unless by the armed forces of the United States, whose forces must then continue to support the ex-queen. There may be small differences in the ranks of the party of reform, but we are to-day more united and determined on the main issue than ever before. Let every reformer put aside all other and minor things. As surely as there is an Eternal Justice overruling the affairs of the men, surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done to Hawaii fail of its purpose."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The feature of the Hawaiian news to-day was the copyrighted dispatch of the Associated Press from Auckland, N. Z. This is the first news received from Honolulu since the people there knew of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland, announcing the administration's policy. The steamship Monowai took the first news of the letter to Honolulu, arriving there on November 23. Her arrival in Auckland now brings us the first news of the reception of the letter. The friends of the provisional government in this country have regarded as a crucial period for their cause the interim before the public sentiment in this country on the administration's policy should become known in Honolulu. They have looked anxiously for the news from Honolulu up to the termination of this period, and feel a frankly expressed relief in having received it.

They have been claiming all along that the provisional government would be much more open to the "moral suasion" which Minister Willis was to influence upon them before they knew that they had sympathizers among the American people.

The transmission of the Hawaiian instructions to congress is probably several days away yet. President Cleveland has very few confidants as to what his message on the subject will contain. There is ground for the assertion, however, that he will strongly urge upon congress the importance of continuing the policy he has pursued in Hawaii in endeavoring to bring about a restoration of the queen by moral suasion. It is not believed that he intends to ask for authority to use an armed force or to make war, except so far as this policy toward a friendly power can be interpreted as making war.

The Associated Press cable from Auckland, N. Z., showing that no attempt to restore the queen on the Hawaiian throne had been made up to November 24 was received with much satisfaction in the capitol. But even greater interest was attached to the interview with Ambassador Bayard in London, stating in effect that President Cleveland had no intention that the United States forces should "enter the islands and depose the government." This statement of Mr. Bayard's, intimating that the president had never contemplated force, is so much at variance with the position hitherto understood to be occupied by the president that it has tended to confirm the growing impression among congressmen that armed force is not to be resorted to in the Hawaiian islands.

KAIULANI GOING HOME.

Her Presence in Hawaii May Have Some Bearing on the Possible Restoration—Talk of Appeal to England.

[Copyright by the Associated Press.]

HONOLULU, PER BARKENTINE W. G. IRWIN, Nov. 22.—Since the advices by the schooner Transit, which sailed three days ago, the ex-queen has applied to the provisional government for protection, claiming that she fears violence from foreign residents. A detail of six police was at once ordered by the marshal.

In an interview with Attorney-General Smith it was learned that the government does not anticipate any trouble unless a determination has been reached to restore the ex-queen, which cannot at present be believed. As to the course pursued by Minister Willis, he thought perhaps the American minister had been rather unguarded in some of his remarks concerning diplomatic affairs.

The Associated Press learned yesterday directly from Washington place that the ex-queen fully understands her danger in case the United States should restore her to power, and that she declared to Minister Willis during her late visit to Snow Cottage that she would have to decline restoration unless it was granted her under the armed protection of the United States.

It is learned that the queen shortly expects the return of Princess Kaiulani to Honolulu from England. It is also thought that Theo. H. Davies comes as her political agent to effect a compromise in case the United States finds it impracticable or impossible to restore the ex-queen should such be the intention. The theory is advanced that should President Cleveland be determined upon the restoration of the monarchy the princess will be present to represent the former government in case the ex-queen is unavailable. It is also said that in such event application will be made by the ex-queen for a life pension from the United States. It is said Kaiulani would appeal to Great Britain in case of trouble if she secures the throne.

The bills separating the offices of president of the provisional government and minister of foreign affairs will be passed within a week, and Hon. P. M. Hatch, a prominent American lawyer and member of the advisory council, will be appointed minister of foreign affairs.

The Hawaiian *Star* reprinted from a San Francisco paper an article charging ex-Marshal Wilson with embezzlements and with having improper relations with the queen. Wilson caused the arrest of Walter G. Smith, an American editor of the *Star*, for libel. That day, in reporting the arrest, Smith reaffirmed the charges and announced that when the case came to trial he would put the ex-queen on the witness stand. The statement caused great excitement, the royalists saying that they would revolt before they would allow Liliuokalani to be brought into court. Smith was arrested a second time, but in his next issue renewed the charge. Wilson then threatened in the presence of the marshal to assassinate the editor. In the meantime the annexation party raised a large sum for the editor's defense. Smith has been arrested and released three times more, but is still publishing his charges against Wilson.

H. B. M. cruiser Champion arrived to-day from British Columbia. Since the arrival a rumor has been set afloat from native sources that in case of restoration the ex-queen or ex-princess, whichever it may be, will apply to Great Britain for the future protection of the monarchy. At first the report was treated as unimportant, but inquiry shows that prominent royalist politicians and leaders claim to be directly informed that such will be the future policy of the monarchy if the United States can be prevailed upon to adopt the policy of restoration.

NO REVERSAL, SAYS BAYARD.

The English Ambassador Throws Some Light on the Administration's Hawaiian Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Neither the foreign office nor the Hawaiian Charge d'affaires have any advices concerning Hawaii fro Auckland to-day.

A representative of the Associated Press showed United States Ambassador Bayard the special dispatch from Auckland. Mr. Bayard read it with great interest and then said: "President Cleveland will deal with the weak Hawaiians in the most magnanimous manner, and will not force upon them a government which they have not had a full chance to discuss."

Regarding dispatches published in the *Times* and *Standard* to-day, indicating that President Cleveland is about to reverse his Hawaiian policy, and that new instructions to this effect have been sent to Hawaii, adding that the whole question would be sent to congress, Mr. Bayard said:

"There can be no reversal of a policy based simply upon justice and magnanimity. President Cleveland's policy is one of non-interference; he had no intention of entering the islands and deposing the government. The policy of the United States toward Hawaii is not a selfish one, on the contrary President Cleveland's intention is that no advantage shall be taken of the weakness of the queen's party and that the queen shall have a full and fair chance to get on her feet if possible. Hawaiian native autonomy has been so enfeebled by late events that I hardly know whether the Hawaiians can avail themselves of the offer of the president to restore the queen to the throne."

The Associated Press representative at Liverpool has been informed that T. H. Davis, the guardian of the princess, is now in Hawaii and the princess is on the continent. The latest news received by a representative of Mr. Davis in this country confirms the special dispatch to the Associated Press from Auckland, New Zealand.

HE WILL NOT MAKE WAR.

Senator Palmer on the Hawaiian Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Palmer, of Illinois, when asked for an expression of opinion based upon to-day's dispatches, authorized the following statement:

"In treating this Hawaiian matter the president will deal with conditions and not with theories, and he will necessarily be compelled to accept the conditions as he finds them. He will not make war upon the Hawaiians, nor will he countenance the oligarchy which usurped the little kingdom and left to the queen no other function than that which enables her to be profligate. I have no doubt the president will act upon the American doctrine of non-interference, and although he may regret the necessity of leaving in power the men who overthrew the painted queen of a painted kingdom, and whose authority was obtained by collusion with the American minister, he will, I repeat, deal with the conditions as he finds them. But I should be surprised if he should permit himself to be involved in policies which would commit the United States to a protectorate of those islands, which are in the hands of mere capitalists, whose government means only the slavery of every species of labor and the acquisition of fortunes for themselves."

Senator Palmer also expressed the opinion that the Corwin did not carry dispatches conveying instructions materially different from those given to Minister Willis. He thought Mr. Cleveland anxious to restore the statu quo and believed he would as far as he legally and constitutionally might. He also expressed the opinion that the president early next week would furnish congress with full information concerning his course.

HARRY STRAWBURN's PLIGHT.

Found Fast in a Hollow Log and Unconscious.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 10.—Harry Strawburn, 16 years old, who resides at Rose Point, left home yesterday afternoon taking his shotgun with him. At supper he had not returned, and his family, becoming uneasy, organized a searching party for him. About 10 o'clock last night they found his gun leaning against a large log in Stoner's woods, and shortly discovered a pair of feet protruding from the log. An axe was procured and the log was split open. Here the boy was found. His right hand was grasping the leg of a dead rabbit and the boy was unconscious. He was carried home, and after an hour of hard work his attendants restored him to consciousness.

He said he had shot and wounded the rabbit about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It ran into the hollow log and he crawled in after it and caught it by the leg. He then found himself wedged in the log so tightly that he could not get out. He thinks he became unconscious about an hour after he was trapped. This morning he was doing well and will recover.

That's the Reason They Howl.

Millerstown Herald.

If the calamity howlers really believed that the proposed tariff would "ruin the country" they would help pass it. The truth is it is the Republican party, not the country, that they believe it will ruin.

His Understanding a Feature.

A colored man in Howard county, Mo., wears No. 16 shoes, which have to be made for him in St. Louis on a special last.

IF you are nervous and dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

LIVELY FIGHTING.

Forces at Rio de Janeiro Clash, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

KEPT IT UP FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Insurgent Sailors Vainly Tried to Land at Armacao.

HOW MELLO PASSED THE FORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 3, VIA MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 7.—The government troops have occupied Armacao, which was abandoned by the insurgent sailors. On Sunday afternoon insurgent launches attempted to land at Armacao under cover of the warships Trajano, Jupiter and Aquidaban. They were resisted by the government soldiers, who, intrenched behind stone walls and houses, kept up a heavy rifle fire. The sailors retired with the loss of one killed and three wounded.

On the same day there was a heavy artillery fire from the government forts on Ft. Villegaignon. The fire of the latter was well directed, and many shells burst within the walls of Santa Cruz and Sao Joao. Villegaignon was also hit by many shells, and one man was killed and two were wounded.

On Monday 800 government soldiers, from the shelter of walls and houses at Armacao, again successfully opposed an attempt of the insurgent sailors to secure a landing. The insurgent ships fired upon Armacao for one hour, and then parties in launches made several attempts to land. The fire of the government forces was so heavy, however, that they were compelled to return to the ships. The sailors lost four killed and five wounded, and heavy casualties are reported among the troops.

The artillery fire of the forts was continued on Monday. Riflemen on shore in front of Santa Luzia fired upon the gunners at Villegaignon and wounded one. Villegaignon replied with her machine guns and rifles, killing and wounding 20 soldiers. A shell from Ft. Santa Cruz hit Ft. Villegaignon, flew over Cobras island, 3½ miles distant, and sank a naval training brig.

LAUNCHES AGAIN REPULSED.

On Tuesday the *Gazeta Noticias*, the only journal which has shown fairness toward foreigners, was suspended by the government. The *Echo Bresil*, a French newspaper, was also suspended. On Tuesday evening the insurgent launches again attempted to make a landing at Armacao and were again repulsed. The government reports many casualties among the troops.

On Wednesday the new torpedo boat Aurora, which was purchased by Peixoto in England, was delivered at Pernambuco. The government has renamed her the Gustavo San Paio.

On Thursday afternoon I learned that the Aquidaban and Esperanca were to leave the harbor at midnight. I went aboard her majesty's warship Sirius and obtained a clear view, from the upper bridge, of their departure. The search-lights on Gloria hill and Ft. Sao Joao showed the whole scene distinctly. Fts. Lage, Santa Cruz and Sao Joao opened fire on the two vessels at 12:30. The ships made no reply at first. They passed Ft. Lage safely.

When abreast of Ft. Santa Cruz the Esperanca opened a heavy fire on the fort and then the Aquidaban, when 700 yards from the fort, gave it a full broadside. The fire of the ships was continued with machine and quick-firing guns until they were abreast Ft. Sao Joao. Then both opened their starboard broadsides.

SHELLED THE SEARCH-LIGHTS.

While the ships were passing the forts the insurgent gunners in Ft. Villegaignon opened on Fts. Lage and Sao Joao, bursting seven shells over one search-light, and damaging it to such an extent that the light was stopped. After the first broadside of the Aquidaban a heavy smoke enveloped the ships and the search-lights were unable to penetrate it.

At 1:15 the Aquidaban set off one red and two white rockets, which was a preconcerted signal meaning all well and safely out. The Aquidaban has gone to Desterro to join the Republica and bring troops north. After clearing the forts the Aquidaban threw her searchlight upon the military school, which she bombarded for half an hour, doing great damage.

The government fears that Admiral Goncalves, with the warships Tiradentes and Bahia, now at Montevideo, will probably join the insurgents. On Friday morning a steamer arrived which reported that she passed the Aquidaban and Esperanca 30 miles to the southward, and that all were well.

SYMPATHY FOR INSURGENTS.

The officers of the foreign squadrons here consider that the tactics of the Aquidaban were excellent, and that her handling was splendid.

I have seen a draft copy of the insurgent manifesto. It says that the victory of the insurgents is certain, and calls upon the Brazilian nation to remedy by force of arms the mistakes made in a moment of temporary madness on November 15, 1889. General Pego, a strong monarchist, commanding the government troops south of Sao Paulo, is reported to be in sympathy with the insurgents. The government is unable to find crews for her new warships. The states of siege have been prolonged until December 25.

GLADSTONE ILL.

But Not Seriously So, According to His Physician.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Gladstone is ill. He was unable to go to Brighton to-day as arranged. He suffered from severe abdominal pains. Mrs. Gladstone administered some simple remedies, but as the sufferer found no relief Dr. Bond was called to attend him.

Replying to inquiries regarding Mr. Gladstone's condition this evening, Dr. Bond said there was nothing alarming; that the patient's pulse was extremely strong and that there was no fever.

Advice for Nervous Women.

The calm philosophy of the Oriental is epitomized in this Persian proverb. Every timid, nervous woman should write it in letters of fire upon her memory: "On two days you need not be anxious about your life—the appointed day and the unappointed.

"On the first neither balm nor physician can save,
Nor thee, on the second, the universe slay."

THE EARLIER symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress after eating, heartburn and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

BOOMING LAMONT.

Cleveland's Secretary of War May Be Next Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The next Democratic candidate for governor of New York will, if the plans of those who are now engaged in some new politics here succeed, be none other than Colonel Daniel S. Lamont. He will be the candidate of all factions if that can be brought about, and he is believed to be the only man who has any political ambition upon whom all factions can unite. Mr. Whitney will not have the nomination, nor could he secure the support of a very important element which was represented in the anti-snapper movement, although Tammany would be rejoiced to support him, and much as Senator Hill is opposed to him, his own following in the state might give a perfunctory acquiescence in Whitney's nomination. But Mr. Whitney is out of the question.

Governor Flower has since election day lost influence, and there is scarcely a man in the party who does not now think that it would be a surrender of the fight to renominate him. Ex-Secretary Fairchild, great and abiding as his ambition has been to become governor of New York state, has been persuaded by his friends that his nomination at the convention of next summer will be impossible. Ex-Mayor Grace, who has with charming frankness confessed that he would like to be governor of New York, realizes that the opportunity will certainly not await him next year.

One of the men prominent in forming the new Democracy, as it is called, said regarding its purposes:

"We propose to reform the Democracy throughout the state without hostility to those who belonged to the old organization. We believe we can appeal to the Democrats of New York with success. Every indication points to the selection of Colonel Lamont as the candidate for governor."

The Republicans pretend that they like the idea of Lamont's candidacy and say he would be an easy man to beat, forgetting that with a united Democracy there is no hope in this state for them. The disposition among Republicans, at present, at least, seems to be in favor of the nomination of Levi P. Morton, who it is now felt has been somewhat badly used by the Republicans of New York state. Mr. Morton will be out of the country until after the next state convention, and he will not lift his finger to procure the nomination. If it comes to him this time it comes without any canvass made by him for it. But the Republicans of the western part of the state have a Buffalo man in view, so they say, although they have not yet mentioned his name.

A MEAN TRICK.

Why a Lawyer Thinks the Judge Was Out of His Mind.

Boston Post.

A lawyer defending a promissory note went to lunch, leaving his books and citations on the table in the court room. The opposing counsel sneaked back into the room and changed the places of all his book marks. In the afternoon the lawyer, taking up his books, referred the court to his authorities. His lordship noted every volume and every page carefully and took the case under consideration. In rendering his opinion he said:

"I was inclined after hearing the argument of counsel for defendant to non-suit plaintiff, but I find after referring to the authorities quoted by counsel none of them bear on this case, and I am led to think that the gentleman has wilfully been trying to insult the court.

"He has referred to an action of an Irishman who sued the proprietor of a monkey for damages for biting him, to a case of arson, one of burglary, two of petty larceny and three divorce cases, none of which bear on an action to recover on a promissory note.

"Perhaps the grossest insult to the court is referring to 'Duckworth vs Boozyman,' an action charging the defendant with breach of promise. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs."

The lawyer never knew what the matter was, and to this day thinks the judge was out of his mind.

Very Sociable.

Le Rappel.

The following notice was posted up on a pleasure-boat:

"The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the ladies are seated."

How Much Water We Drink.

A statistician with an appetite for the curious estimates that the people of the United States drink 8,125,000 gallons of water every day of the year, the average daily consumption amounting to a pint.

There's nothing SO GOOD AS Cottolene

The new vegetable shortening. Wherever introduced, it drives lard from the kitchen, and indigestion from the household.

It has been tried by every test, and has met every requirement.

It is as much superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow-dip.

The only question now is, will *you* give *your* family the benefits which its use bestows?

There's nothing LIKE Cottolene

In composition, in healthfulness, in flavor, or in economy.

Its success has called out a lot of imitations and counterfeits made for the sole purpose of selling in the place and on the merits of Cottolene.

Avoid them all. They are made to sell and they are a sell.

Get the genuine COTTOLENE.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
PITTSBURGH AGENTS:
F. SELLERS & CO.

TRADE CONTINUES WAITING.

Only Slight Improvement Is Noticeable.

WHEAT SHOWS AN UPWARD TENDENCY.

The Steel Rail Combine May Make a Better Market.

CLEARINGS REPORTED DURING THE WEEK

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the trade will say to-morrow: Trade of all kinds is waiting. There is no visible improvement, and on the whole the indications are a little less satisfactory than they were a week ago. The volume of business measured by clearing house returns outside New York shows a decrease of only 12 per cent compared with last year, which is encouraging, but as the statement covers the payments for the first of the month it might not correctly measure the volume of new transactions. The reports from other cities show a hesitating trade almost everywhere, with a decided disposition to wait until congress has acted on the tariff question. Hence the delay and uncertainty are likely to last for some weeks.

Wheat has risen a shade. The western receipts were only 3,677,281 bushels against 6,691,180 for the same week last year, while the exports from Atlantic ports were only 427,484 bushels against 1,621,400 bushels for the same week last year. The receipts of corn were unusually large, amounting to 3,227,771 bushels against 2,766,760 bushels for the same week last year, and the exports were 889,066 bushels against 627,500 bushels last year. The movement of cotton was not encouraging to holders, and appearances indicate a larger supply on plantations than had been expected. The price declined an eighth, with strong evidence that the continuing heavy receipts are wearying to holders.

COTTON TRADE'S SHOWING.

The cotton trade does better than other branches at present, and yet it has not a very healthy appearance. The demand is not strong, and prices of goods are barely maintained. In woolen goods the sense of disappointment is very clear, and there seems no reason to expect any decided recovery until congress has acted on the tariff question. Several works have stopped production during the past week, and others are running only to fill orders which will soon be exhausted. No quotable change is noted in prices, but sales of wool for the week have been only 3,747,500 pounds against 4,759,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The demand for speculative purposes continues, and a large portion of the sales are of that character.

In the iron and steel manufacture there are symptoms of improvement. The eastern markets are waiting. There is a feeling that the new steel rail combine will result in a decided decreased demand for rails, and also for pig iron, and at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no improvement in price is seen. Copper is somewhat stronger, with 10½c bid, and the evidences of a combination of producers accumulate. Lead has remained unchanged in price, and in tin prices have been almost stationary.

The failures for the week number 386 in the United States against 271 for the corresponding week last year, and 42 in Canada against 36 last year. For the previous week the number of failures was only 319. A classified statement of liabilities of firms failing during the last two weeks of November shows a remarkable decrease in the aggregate, and also in the amount in each section of the country, the decrease being about a third in manufacturing concerns and about 40 per cent in liabilities of trading firms. Manufacturing liabilities were $1,675,027 against $2,424,886 the previous week, and trading liabilities $1,208,449 against $2,082,980.

NARROW TRADING.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The bullish tendencies exhibited last week have given way to the narrowest kind of professional trading, with a renewed disposition on the part of the board room operators to work for a depression in prices. While the demand for bonds, on which the improvement is mainly based, is still exhibited, it seems to be strictly limited to the more stable class of securities, the incipient movements in low priced or speculative bonds having practically died away. Several causes have co-operated to restrict the market and create a depressed tone.

The maintenance of the dividend on Sugar at the full rate and the declaration of a cash dividend on Chicago gas were fully anticipated, and though the two stocks in question were sustained in anticipation of such action, the announcement of the dividends was in each case followed by renewed selling. Atchison's finances and the circulation of rumors about the possibility of a default in the January interest constituted, however, one of the principal factors of the week. The reports in question appear to come from London, and selling of Atchison stocks and bonds by the foreign element aided the depression, which extended to various parts of the list. At the same time, with the exception of Atchison, and to some extent Whisky, Sugar and Chicago gas, few stocks seemed to be the objects of particular attention from the heavier class of professional operators. The small bear traders, in fact, made the market, and as liquidation was not noticeable, it is believed that their success has been more apparent than real and has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the short interest.

At Philadelphia textile industries and the wool market show extreme dullness, but shoe factories are advancing prices. The volume of business is also smaller at Pittsburgh, jobbers reporting demands for immediate wants only. General trade is only fair at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, but bank deposits have increased and quite a demand for prime commercial paper is noted. San Francisco reports only a fair volume of general trade, and that a second vessel has gone to Tacoma to load with grain for Europe. Business at Toronto is quiet in almost all lines. At Montreal sales of woolen goods have been stimulated by colder weather, but the outlook is not particularly bright.

THE WEEK'S CLEARINGS.

The following table shows the clearings for the past week, and increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$605,842,096	decrease	28.5
Chicago	109,194,847	decrease	14.5
Boston	103,539,878	decrease	3.6
Philadelphia	73,675,750	decrease	10.3
St. Louis	25,702,926	decrease	12.6
San Francisco	13,982,874	decrease	17.7
Baltimore	15,229,932	decrease	7.8
Pittsburgh	12,787,912	decrease	18.6
Cincinnati	13,523,200	decrease	13.6
Kansas City	9,748,243	decrease	18.5
New Orleans	14,715,946	decrease	12.5
Buffalo	5,032,381	decrease	10.1
Milwaukee	5,283,439	decrease	47.1
Detroit	6,258,927	decrease	25.6
Louisville	6,765,081	decrease	32.3
Minneapolis	8,075,814	decrease	31.6
Omaha	5,510,912	decrease	14.0
Providence	5,479,900	decrease	21.4
Houston	9,105,847	increase	16.6
St. Paul	5,215,930	decrease	19.7

All London Was Outdoors.

Thirty-nine thousand games of lawn tennis were played in the London parks last season and 5,000 games of cricket.

THERE is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

THE PROFITS OF FIVE YEARS.

No Wonder Iron Barons Want the Tariff Kept Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

The belief in the theory that a judicious revision of the tariff means, necessarily, a reduction of wages, may obtain a ray of light from the papers filed yesterday in court in the "Solar iron works" case, as reported in the public press. There is a concern which pays 10 per cent dividends on $380,000 for five years, and at the end of such period has accumulated an undivided surplus of more than $268,000.

Let us see what this amounts to. Annual dividends of 10 per cent for five years foot up 50 per cent. Fifty per cent of $380,000 is $190,000. Add to this the $268,000 surplus, and you have as the profits of this concern in five years $458,000, or $78,000 more than the capital stock. Hurrah for the holy tariff!

The iron workers who, after being out of work one or two short months, find their "undivided surplus" gone, should study this precious bit of McKinleyism, and reconcile it, if possible, with that other gem of protection, "the foreigner pays the tariff." LUX.

NEW CASTLE INDUSTRIES.

Some Calamity Misrepresentations Plainly Shown Up.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Every few days I see in the Republican papers of Pittsburgh an interview with some protected iron or glass man from New Castle, in which he says he can't run his business until he knows what the Democrats will do, etc.

Our millionaire Congressman Phillips has also joined the calamity howlers, and I wish to remark that up to 1884 New Castle had over 20 years of Republican protection and *not one* firm had made any money in the iron or glass business, but all—with very few exceptions—at one time or another settled with their creditors at 10 to 35 cents on the dollar. The wheels had stopped turning for several years, some of our finest mills and furnaces had rotted to the ground, the workingmen were gradually losing their little homes trying to keep from starving, three or four years before the souphouse had been a necessity, and all this after a *continuous Republican rule of over twenty years.*

During the campaign of '84, although hardly a wheel was turning, the Republican orators from John A. Logan down told our people of the terrible calamity to happen should Grover Cleveland be elected. One lawyer from Butler told them the "grass would grow in our streets on Christmas." Mr. Cleveland was elected, and it was not many days until the wheels started and have been turning ever since, day and night, up to July 1 of this year, when a conspiracy, formed by Republican editors, Republican leaders and calamity howlers, succeeded in impeding trade. After eight months of the greatest prosperity, every manufactory in the United States running night and day, everybody making money with no fear of what the Democrats would do, the conspirators send out orders to carry the fall elections, ruin all this prosperity, stop the works, starve the workingman, pinch the farmer, but carry the election; and it was done.

In the early part of Mr. Cleveland's administration the New Castle wire nail works was built with $250,000 of New Castle money; it flourished, was doubled in size, then $300,000 was put into a rod mill by the same parties; it was a success also, and it was not long until $300,000 more was put into a steel mill to make the billets, to make the rods, to make the wire nails; altogether these plants represent an outlay of $1,200,000 of New Castle capital, owned mostly by people who would not risk their money in the iron business before Cleveland's election; and this is only one of the many industries started and flourishing in New Castle up to July 1, 1893, all made possible by a Democratic business administration.

The glass business has been just as successful since '84, and all the factories in New Castle could have been running full all fall if they had accepted the orders sent them.

New Castle has doubled its population as well as its industries since Grover Cleveland was first elected, and to-day after the election some are running day and night.

COLONEL MECHLIN'S CHANCES.

Lawyer Lev McQuinston, of Butler, Glows Over Them.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Colonel Mechling, the Butler candidate for the United States marshalship of western Pennsylvania, and the delegation of friends who accompanied him to Washington left for home this afternoon after having had an interview with Attorney-General Olney. They did not get to see the president, but Mr. Lev McQuiston, one of the delegation, said Colonel Mechling's claims for the marshalship had been presented to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. McQuiston also reported that the attorney-general was very cordial to them and listened attentively to what they had to say, but gave no intimation of his own preferences in the matter, nor when the new marshal was likely to be appointed.

Mr. McQuiston said he regarded Colonel Mechling as by long odds the best man to succeed Marshal Harrah of all those in the race. He said he thought it would be very unfair to give the position to a man from the Erie district, which had got more than its share of the patronage under both the present and the former Cleveland administrations. Major Walker, the Erie candidate for the office, Mr. McQuiston thought, ought to be satisfied with the comfortable federal berth he had under the first Cleveland administration. He did not believe the report that the president had promised Congressman Sibley to appoint Walker.

As for John Braden, Sr., the Washington county candidate, Mr. McQuiston regarded his appointment as out of the question because of his great age. He is over 70. When asked how Democrats in his section regarded the Wilson bill, Mr. McQuiston said they liked it. He looked on the howl about free petroleum as a joke. It was ridiculous to suppose that if petroleum was put on the free list the Russian producers would neglect the great English market in order to come over here with their oil to compete in the American market with the home product.

He thought the Republican howl about free-listing petroleum was started to create dissensions among the Democrats, and he was surprised that Democratic congressmen should fall into the trap or permit themselves to be frightened into joining the Republican movement to get the duty restored on petroleum. The thing for the Democrats to do was to stand together in support of the bill and put it through congress as quickly as possible.

If the Democrats wanted to reform the tariff Democratic congressmen and senators would have to follow the example of Senator Mills, of Texas. When the wool raisers of his district tried to bulldoze him into voting against free wool Mills told them he would not vote against free wool. They might defeat his re-election, but he would not abandon his principles nor those of his party, certainly not when he was convinced that those principles would in the end prove most advantageous to the material interests of the people of his district and the whole country. That was the attitude Democrats in congress should take toward those who tried to frighten them from supporting the Wilson bill. Their duty was to legislate for the whole people of their districts and of the country, and not for a few special interests or industries.

EGYPTIAN POSES.

They Seem Awkward and Impossible, but Are Natural.

Popular Science Monthly.

The first thing that a western observer remarks in the pose of Egyptian drawings of the human figure is that it is an impossible combination according to our ideas. We see the face in profile, the eye full length, the chest in front view and the legs sidewise. But before we condemn this as contrary to nature, it is well, as Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie suggests, to see what the attitude of a modern Egyptian is, and how far our notions are correct.

To avoid all ideas of posing for the subject, he selects the figure of a boy from a large group that was photographed without any special aim by a Cairo dealer. In the kneeling figure are seen the profile of the face, the eye full, the chest in front view and the legs sidewise. Everything that we have heard condemned as unnatural and impossible in the ancient sculpture is seen in the modern native, without any constraint, when simply taking an easy position.

This shows what is the true ideal of the conventional Egyptian pose; it is a three-quarters view, modified by the omission of the much foreshortened parts beyond the profile—a simplification which was essential to an outline system of representation.

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"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.

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THE PILE OINTMENT

WALL ST. STOCKS,

Move in Answer to the Manipulative Tactics of the Room Traders.

SUGAR WAS THE WEAK FEATURE.

It Is Thought Carlisle Will Recommend an Issue of Bonds.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MOVES UP.

Cammack Brokers Very Bearish on St. Paul, Reading Firmer.

INCREASED TAX ON WHISKY HOPED FOR

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Stock values have been swayed to-day according to the whims of the room-traders and the manipulative tactics of the Cammack party. There were few commission orders in the market, except perhaps for General electric, which was freely supported by inside parties.

The weak feature was Sugar, which was sold down on a liquidating order for Boston account. Brokers representing inside interests bought at intervals, but the principal bears in the stock returned all their loans, indicating that a large line had been covered before the stock sold ex-dividend.

One of the most encouraging features that stimulated a noonday rally was the reduction in the posted rates of exchange, coupled with more liberal offerings of commercial bills. The banks' report to the treasury department, relative to their being able to supply a round amount of gold, was a reassuring factor, and encouraged the smaller operators to extend their ventures on the long side of the market. The treasury officials are very much relieved at this arrangement, although the visit of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E. Curtis is expected to result in a recommendation by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report, which will probably be delayed until next week, of an issue of short time bonds or notes redeemable at pleasure, bearing 2 per cent interest.

There was no definite news from Washing relative to the tariff bill except that it was intimated that the whisky trust men do not despair of being able to secure a concession in the shape of a small increase in the tax on distilled spirits. This is what probably held the certificates so firm to-day, and houses with Washington connections were deluged with orders to buy on a scale down.

General electric scored the greatest advance, and the Wheeler party covered the balance of their outstanding shorts. In the final hour the smaller fr[illegible] took alarm, and after the close of business 39⅛ was bid on the [illegible] for the stock on the report that the [illegible] of the company had been so satis[illegible]ly adjusted that the concern was now in the possession of ample capital to handle all contracts. One of the officials of the company said to THE POST correspondent that [illegible] business was only accepted on a ca[illegible] the company was even in a pos[illegible] loan money, and had over $1,000,000 on call in Boston and this city.

The advance in Erie securities was due to the excellent progress made by the subcommittee on reorganization, the consent of the majority of the principal bondholders having been obtained to the suggestion of an issue of a blanket mortgage bearing 4 per cent interest and sufficiently large to protect all the underlying bonds and to provide working capital. It is understood that this plan will be advanced sufficiently to be presented to a full meeting of the board of directors a week hence after having been ratified by the receivers of the company.

The Western Union report was a disappointment, but the estimate of the auditor for the current quarter of $1,550,000 is a conservative one, and the Weil party, who are the principal traders in the stock, were perfectly willing to buy on all breaks against the put privileges they secured from Mr. S. V. White.

The Cammack brokers were extremely bearish on St. Paul, but it was a noticeable fact that some of them were free buyers, thus accounting for the stationary position of the stock.

Reading was a trifle firmer in spite of the dull condition of the coal trade, and assurance was given in Philadelphia that the road was now earning its full interest on the general mortgage 4s, but that no interest will be paid until April 1 according to an agreement with the New York reorganization committee.

Little attention was paid by the Louisville & Nashville officials to the strike of the freight men on the Henderson branch of the road and the stock advanced on a demand to cover short contracts.

National linseed oil was lower on an attempt to liquidate some long stock, and National lead was offered down by brokers representing one of the prominent directors of the company.

The large purchases of Chicago gas by outside brokers were understood to be for account of Mr. Cammack.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 31@32.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—There was a slight increase in the dealings on the stock exchange to-day which was entirely due to purchases for the London account, some 15,000 shares being purchased by the arbitrage houses including St. Paul, Erie, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, Kansas & Texas preferred and Denver & Rio Grande preferred. A very active buying movement was developed in General electric which was accompanied by rumors of the formation of a pool to acquire the shares in view of anticipated developments which it is said will affect the stock favorably. Sugar was freely sold during the early dealings and broke to 78⅜ ex-dividend of 3 per cent, a decline of 1⅞ per cent. The moving influence was of course the tariff which it is claimed gives the German refiners an undue advantage over the American sugar refining company. There is, however, a well defined opinion in speculative circles that the stock of the company is being manipulated by insiders with the view of using its depreciation as an argument that the proposed tariff schedule will work material injury to the home sugar industry. Chicago gas was largely dealt in, and after an early decline of ⅜ rose 1⅝ per cent on the filling of orders to buy, a majority of which came from the west. Most of the business was done in the earlier hours of the day, but the stock was well supported during the afternoon and closed within ¼ of the top figures. The buying in St. Paul was mainly for London, and it is said a large number of shares will go to London by Saturday's steamer. The fluctuations were confined within ⅜ per cent, and the advance was only ¼ per cent.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was fairly active and strong throughout the entire day, the principal changes being: Advances—Minneapolis & St. Paul 1sts, 3; Erie consol gold 7s, 3; Erie 2ds, 2½; Rock Island registered 5s, 2½; General electric debentures 5s and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1sts, Ashland division, 1½ each.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	113½	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	100
do. 4s coup.	114½	St. Paul consols	123½
do. 2s	95½	St. P., C. & P. 1st	116
Pacific 6s of '95	101½	T. P. L. G. T. rcts	76½
La. Stamped 4s	95½	T. P. R. G. T. rcts	26½
Missouri 6s	100	U. P. 1sts	96
Tenn. new set. 6s	102	West Shore	103⅜
do. do. 5s	102	R. G. W. 1sts	72
do. do. 3s	74	Atchison 4s	72½
Canada So. 2s	102½	do. 2½s A	38⅝
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105⅛	G. H. & S. A 6s ofd.	92½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	113½	do. 7s ofd	93
do. do. 4s	80½	H. & T. C. 5s	107
Erie 2ds	78	do. 6s	102
M., K. & T. g. 6s	46½	N. C. 6s	116
do. do. 5s	80½	do. 4s	97
Mutual Union 6s	109	Tenn. old 6s	59
N. J. C. Int. cert.	113½	Va. centuries	57
North. Pac. 1sts	110	do. pref.	6
do. do. 2ds	88	Ala. class A	100
Northw'ern con.	137½	Ala. class B	102
do. deben. 5s	109	Ala. class C	93
St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	79	Ala. currencies	93½

Silver certificates, 69¼ bid. The total sales of stock to-day were 148,900 shares, including American sugar, 28,900; Chicago gas, 14,100; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 6,200; General electric, 27,200; Reading, 4,500; St. Paul, 16,900; Western Union, 11,900.

By private wire to John M. Oakley & Co.: Wheat bulls further liquidated their lines to-day and the market soon after the opening declined about ⅛c per bushel. Around this figure, however, purchases against puts and short sales became general and the market recovered its early loss. New York reports large offerings there, both by their local trade and foreign houses, with the feeling favoring the bear element. Cables reported no change in the situation abroad. Clearances were again quite large. *Bradstreet's* increase in the available supply east and west of the Rockies of 1,325,000 bushels was a little larger than the trade expected and depressed values for a few minutes. The talk of weevil and poor condition of wheat has had considerable to do with the present decline.

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: General electric was the strongest feature of the market and the buying seemed to develop a very limited amount of stock for sale, which the Cammack brokers evidently were giving out buying orders in. Telegraph was weak on its loss of earnings, while covering of shorts kept St. Paul strong. London continued its purchases, the latest estimate being 25,000 St. Paul, bought by London in three days, much of it supposed to be covering shorts, as arbitrage men claim 75,000 St. Paul was sold in about four weeks by London a few months ago. The tone of the market confirms our estimate of yesterday that it is much oversold but wants a bull leader to take advantage of it.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 108 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20	19½	19¾
Am. Cotton Oil Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
do. preferred	68½	68½	68½	67
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	80½	80½	78⅜	79¾
do. preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	72¼
Canada Southern	53½	54½	53½	54½
Canadian Pacific	74½	74½	74	74¼
Chi. Gas T. rcts	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	67⅜
C. Bur. & Q.	78⅝	79	78½	78⅜
C., H. Val. & T.	....	....	....	21½
Consolidated gas	125¾	125¾	125¾	125
C., C., C. & St. L.	38	38⅜	38	38⅛
Chesape'ke & Ohio	19	19⅛	18⅞	19
Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	163⅞
Del. & Hudson	133¼	133¼	133	132¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	28½	29	28¼	28⅝
Erie	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
do. preferred	32¾	33⅜	32½	32½
Gen. Elec. Co.	36¼	39	35¾	38⅝
Illinois Central	....	....	....	93
L. S. & M. S.	....	....	....	126¾
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	15½
do. preferred	....	....	....	64½
Louis. & Nash.	50⅛	50⅜	50	50½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	101½
Manhattan Cons.	128	129	128	128½
Missouri Pacific	25	25	25	25
National Lead Co.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
do preferred	69	69	68¼	68¼
N. Y. Central	102½	102½	102½	102
Nat. Cordage Co.	19½	19½	19½	20
do preferred	42½	42½	42½	42½
N. Y. & N. E.	29½	29½	28¾	28⅞
N. J. Central	....	....	....	117
N. & W. preferred	....	....	....	21½
Northwest	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝
Northern Pacific	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
do. preferred	....	....	....	22
N. American Co.	....	....	....	4¼
Omaha	38	38⅝	38	38½
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	14
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	172
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	14
do. preferred	48	48	48	46½
Reading	20⅝	20⅝	20	20½
R. & W. P. Ter.	....	....	....	2¾
Rock Island	68⅜	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜
St. Paul	63½	63⅝	63	63½
do. preferred	....	....	....	118⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	....	....	....	16½
Texas & Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
T. A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	7¼
Union Pacific	21½	21⅝	21½	21½
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	44
Wabash	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
do. preferred	15¾	16	15¾	15⅝
W. U. Telegraph	88½	88⅜	87⅝	88¼
W. & L. E.	15½	15½	14½	14¾
do. preferred	51⅜	51⅜	51½	50¾
Wis. Cen. Cen.	....	....	....	6

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Market Slow, Hogs Firm and Sheep and Lambs Steady.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1893. }

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 110 loads, against 96 loads last Monday. The attendance of buyers was fair and, with heavy receipts in [illegible], the market ruled slow at a decline of 10@15c per cwt. on all grades from last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 7 loads; market slow at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$4 85@5 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 50@4 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 10@4 40
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 90@4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 50@3 65
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 00@3 30
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 50@3 00
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 25@4 25
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 00
Common to good fat cows	2 00@3 25
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lb	2 50@3 75
Bologna cows, per head	8 00@14 00
Fresh cows and springers	16 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 40 double-deck loads. The market ruled 5@10c lower than Saturday's closing prices, but was firm at the decline. Receipts since Monday have been 17 double-deck loads, and the market is firm at quotations:

Philadelphias	$5 35@5 40
Prime lights	5 35@5 40
Yorkers	5 30@5 35
Pigs	5 40@5 45
Roughs	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 20 double-deck loads. The market ruled steady at last week's closing prices. Tuesday's receipts, 6 double-deck loads; market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$3 50@3 75
Good, 85 to 90 lb	3 00@3 25
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	2 00@2 60
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@2 00
Lambs	2 50@4 50
Veal calves	5 00@6 75
Heavy calves	2 00@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—7 head, 10,090 lb, $4 65; 14 head, 17,550 lb, $4 40; 21 head, 25,830 lb, $4 37½; 10 head, 15,020 lb, $4 25; 4 oxen, 6,350 lb, $4 15; 12 head, 15,100 lb, $4 95; 14 head, 16,930 lb, $4 00; 15 head, 17,530 lb, $3 85; 17 head, 18,270 lb, $3 80; 35 head, 41,150 lb, $3 75; 10 head, 11,970 lb, $3 70; 14 head, 14,750 lb, $3 40; 21 head, 19,850 lb, $3 20; 33 head, 30,430 lb, $3 00; 5 head, 4,410 lb, $2 95; 25 head, 18,090 lb, $2 65; 5 fresh cows, $33 00 per head. Hogs—534 head, 96,520 lb, $5 40; 113 head, 18,540 lb, $5 35. Sheep and Lambs—48 head, 3,310 lb, $4 25; 82 head, 5,660 lb, $4 00; 91 head, 5,610 lb, $3 75; 51 head, 4,740 lb, $3 25; 74 head, 7,460 lb, $3 00; 45 head, 2,610 lb, $2 90; 48 head, 4,030 lb, $2 80; 120 head, 10,780 lb, $2 75; 85 head, 6,550 lb, $2 65; 135 head, 10,730 lb, $2 35.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—10 head, 10,110 lb, $3 12½; 24 head, 25,310 lb, $3 60; 5 head, 6,080 lb, $4 45; 23 head, 24,940 lb, $3 30. Hogs—52 head, 6,050 lb, $5 35; 117 head, 14,980 lb, $5 45; 57 head, 7,140 lb, $5 45. Sheep—9 head, 625 lb, $4 25; 22 head, 2,210 lb, $3 05; 44 head, 4,250 lb, $2 75; 25 head, 1,660 lb, 75c.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—16 head, 14,640 lb, $3 15; 6 head, 6,030 lb, $3 60. Hogs—15 head, 2,810 lb, $5 45; 13 head, 1,510 lb, $5 35; 13 head, 1,740 lb, $5 30; 58 head, 9,550 lb, $5 40; 3 head, 970 lb, $3 75. Sheep—19 head, 1,620 lb, $2 00; 52 head, 3,410 lb, $4 25; 19 head, 1,100 lb, 90c; 45 head, 2,790 lb, $3 75; 165 head, 19,780 lb, $4 00; 6 calves, 850 lb, $6 50.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—20 head, 23,390 lb, $3 85; 6 head, 7,450 lb, $4 00; 4 head, 3,810 lb, $4 40; 12 head, 10,750 lb, $2 85; 20 head, 18,391 lb, $3 15. Hogs—130 head, 22,770 lb, $5 40; 6 head, 1,400 lb, $5 20; 4 head, 940 lb, $4 25; 60 head, 10,350 lb, $5 45. Sheep—44 head, 4,060 lb, $3 50; 24 head, 1,760 lb, $3 75; 91 head, 9,610 lb, $3 20; 125 head, 9,550 lb, $2 80; 79 head, 5,430 lb, $4 65; 10 calves, 1,340 lb, $6 75.

McCall, Rowley & Newburn: Cattle—2 oxen, 3,270 lb, $3 10; 1 bull, 1,110 lb, $2 25; 1 cow, 1,020 lb, $2 50; 19 head, 21,680 lb, $4 00; 19 head, 25,260 lb, $4 35; 24 head, 24,130 lb, $3 65. Hogs—26 head, 2,930 lb, $5 45; 6 head, 1,060 lb, $5 40; 77 head, 14,880 lb, $5 50; 9 head, 1,190 lb, $5 30; 10 head, 1,210 lb, $5 35. Sheep—88 head, 5,850 lb, $4 00; 35 head, 1,960 lb, 85c; 37 head, 2,100 lb, $3 00; 60 head, 4,290 lb, $2 10; 8 calves, 970 lb, $6 75.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—5 head, 3,600 lb, $2 80; 2 head, 1,740 lb, $3 10; 2 heifers, 1,910 lb, $2 30. Hogs—7 head, 1,360 lb, $5 40; 3 head, 1,040 lb, $5 12½; 62 head, 11,420 lb, $5 40; 136 head, 21,910 lb, $5 50; 66 head, 13,600 lb, $5 70. Sheep—1,090 lb, $2 75; 29 head, 2,490 lb, $2 00.

[By Associated Press.]

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market dull and 5@15c lower; Texas steers, $2 25@3 35; shipping steers, $4 10@5 75; Texas and native cows, $1 65@3 45; butchers' stock, $3 20@4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market opened steady and closed 5@10c lower; bulk, $5 00@5 10; heavy packing and mixed, $4 90@5 15; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 25@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, none; market weak and slow.

NEW YORK—DEC. 13—Beeves—Receipts, 1,361 head; on sale, 68 cars; market dull at the opening, closing a shade lower; no Texans or Colorados or prime to choice natives on sale; native steers, good to fairly prime, $4 62½@4 90; ordinary to medium, $4 05@4 55; bulls, $2 25@3 50; dry cows, $1 30@2 65. Shipments to-day, 3,768 quarters of beef; latest cable from London and Liverpool quotes American steers at 10@12c per lb, extreme range, dressed weight, and American refrigerated beef scant 8½c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 5,850 head; trade more active and values unchanged. Veals—Poor to choice, 5@8½c; grassers, 2@2½c; western calves, $2 50@2 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,883 head; sheep steady and lambs ½c lower; entire trade very dull. Sheep—Poor to very choice, $2 25@4 25; lambs, common to prime, $3 50@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,650 head; a few bunches on sale rated steady at $5 75@6 00.

CHICAGO—DEC. 13.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; steers slow and lower, cows steady; a few loads Christmas steers at $5 00@6 10; shippers, $4 60@5 40; others, $3 50@4 25; stockers, $2 75@3 25; cows, $1 85@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000 head; shipments, 10,000 head; market 10c lower; rough and common, $4 80@5 00; packing and shipping, $5 00@5 15; prime heavy and mediums, $5 15@5 20; butchers', $5 15@5 25; sorted light, $5 15@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head; sheep 10c lower; lambs firm; natives, $2 50@3 75; westerns, $2 80@3 50; lambs, $2 75@4 65.

BUFFALO—DEC. 13.—Cattle dull and lower; good 1,300-lb steers, $4 15@4 30; common selling at very low prices; light fat steers, $3 60@4 00; old cows, $1 50@2 00; veals, $5 60@7 00.

Hogs lower; Yorkers, $5 35@5 40; mixed packers, $5 20@5 40; pigs, $5 40@5 45; roughs, $4 25@6 25.

Sheep stagnant; no very good here; values fully 15c lower; fair to good sheep, $2 25@2 85; choice, $3 00@3 10; best native lambs, $4 00@4 30; good, $3 50@3 85.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 700 head; market slow; ordinary to fairly good native steers, $2 50@4 80; choice would bring $4 50@4.75; fed Texas steers, $3 00@3 60; grass do., $2 25@3 10; cows, $1 50@2 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,700 head; shipments, 800 head; market 10c lower; light, $4 90@5 25; mixed, $4 70@5 20; heavy, $4 80@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 200 head; market firm; mixed natives, $2 25@3 25; muttons, $3 00@4 00; lambs, $3 50@4 25.

CINCINNATI — DEC. 13.—Hogs in moderate demand and lower at $4 50@5 25; receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 2,100 head.

Cattle strong at $1 75@4 50; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 80 head.

Sheep steady at $1 25@3 50; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 600 head; lambs steady at $2 50@4 00.

INDIANAPOLIS—DEC. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; shipments, 50 head; market nominally unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 350 head; shipments, 400 head; market slow and barely steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market opened slow and 10c lower and closed lower; choice mediums and heavy, $5 20@5 30; mixed and heavy packing, $5 10@5 25; good to choice lights, $5 15@5 20.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Very little in the way of distinctly new features arose in the dry goods market in the day to day transactions. Print cloths show a firm tone, but are still quiet. Stocks on hand are 254,000 pieces, against 5,000 last year and 445,000 two years ago. Staple cotton goods rule dull. Prints and printed fabrics continue quiet, with the volume of dealings on a small scale.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Pig iron dull; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper easier; lake, $10 05 bid. Lead weak; domestic, $3 10. Tin quiet; straits, $20 45 bid. Spelter easier; domestic, $3 67½ bid. Sales on 'change, 75,000 pounds January copper at $10 00.

A VERY NARROW MOVEMENT

Stock Market Indifferent and Featureless.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOND INQUIRY.

Show of Strength in Birmingham and Phillie Closes Higher.

MONON. NAVIGATION CO. SELLS AT 70

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1893. }

There was no particular change in the local stock market to-day as compared with that of yesterday, except that there was less trading, only 396 shares of stock and $2,000 bonds being sold against more than double that amount of business the previous day. The movement was of the most indifferent and featureless character and the changes in quotations were confined to a very few shares. The trading which at no stage of the proceedings partook of a lively nature was confined to the tractions, the natural gas group, the miscellaneous group and bonds.

There was more inquiry than usual for bonds, and one house made a bid for $25,000 Birmingham traction 5s, offering to give 90 for a block of that size. For smaller lots of the same security 92 was bid and 93 was asked. The other active bonds were offered at about the usual prices and a slight disposition to buy at a little below the asking prices was manifested, but only two transactions were made, Duquesne traction 5s selling at 99 and Birmingham traction at 92. The bond market moves in a rather irregular manner, some days there being a moderate business and on others none, but on the whole there has been a slight improvement as compared with the situation a month ago.

Birmingham traction seemed a little stronger on the opening this morning and the first sale of the stock was made at 14½. Later it was sold ⅛ lower, but the last sale of the day was made at 14½. On the final call it opened at 14 bid and quickly advanced to 14⅜, at which it finally closed. An effort was made to advance the stock above the closing price of yesterday, but the final bid and offer was the same on both days. Pleasant Valley was weaker than on yesterday and was offered down to 18¼, at which price one small lot was sold. Duquesne traction was offered a fraction lower and the final bid was 21¾.

In the miscellaneous group 120 shares of Monongahela navigation company were sold at 70 and on the last call 71 was asked, while 69½ was bid. On the first call this stock was offered at 74, but dropped off easily to 70. Not many weeks ago it was held at 80. Monongahela water was offered a fraction lower, Switch and Signal was held a fraction higher, and for United States glass common 26½ was bid. There were no other changes in the group.

In the natural gas group there was but one transaction, a small lot of Philadelphia company selling at 21½. On the last call it seemed to stiffen up a little and 21⅝ was bid for small lots and the asking price was 21¾. Allegheny heating advanced a point and 95 was bid, while the asking price was still 97. The remainder of the group was steady and unchanged. Four of the Allegheny bank stocks were quoted, but no business was done in them. The market finally closed dull and without any material change.

The highest bid for oil to-day was 78¾c. This is the highest point oil has reached since 1891. It is predicted oil will touch 80 this month.

The traction bonds closed as follows: Birmingham traction, 92 bid, 94 asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 100 asked; Manchester traction 5s, 100⅞ bid, 101¼ asked.

A statement from the Birmingham traction company showing that that company is making the money claimed might help the stock more than a mere denial that certain holders are now selling the stock.

The Philadelphia company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent to-day.

At the second call W. I. Mustin bid 90 for a block of $25,000 Birmingham traction 5s and 92 for $5,000. A lot of $8,000 was offered at 93, the lowest price this year.

The Westinghouse air brake company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable January 10.

The Boston *Globe* says: It looks as if Chauncey M. had made a papal bull in his attempt to get the pope to invest some of the church funds in this country.

The New York *World* says, on the highest authority, that there will be no change in the sugar schedule from the original proposition.

For the first week in December St. Paul earnings decreased $193,340, and Rio Grande Western decreased $3,600.

The New York Central statement for the quarter ending September 30 shows a gross increase of $145,251 and a net increase of $275,683. The surplus increases $154,054. The November gross earnings decreased $166,978.

The street is looking for some lively times the coming winter, in which New England will figure prominently before the state legislature. The firmness with which the stock is held indicates that somebody is confident of an advance in the future.

The thirty-second annual report of the directors of the Maine Central railroad has just been made public. The gross income of the road from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, was $5,011,669 43. The operating expenses were $3,246,190 02, leaving a net income of $1,765,479 41. The surplus remaining after deducting the taxes, interest and rentals of leased lines is $357,012 68. Out of this $276,247 50 was paid in dividends at 1¼ per cent.

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

15 shares Birmingham traction	14⅛

SECOND CALL.

100 shares Monongahela navigation	70
20 shares Monongahela navigation	70
16 shares Philadelphia company	21½
10 shares Birmingham traction	14½
135 shares Birmingham traction	14½
$1,000 Duquesne traction 6s	99

THIRD CALL.

50 shares Birmingham traction	14¾
10 shares Birmingham traction	14½
10 shares Birmingham traction	14½
5 shares Birmingham traction	14⅝
$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s	92
15 shares Pleasant Valley	18¼

AFTER CALL.

10 shares Birmingham traction	14½

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Exchange national bank	77	....
Enterprise savings, Alle'y	....	90
First nat. bank, Allegheny	....	125
Nations bank for savings	50	53
Second nat. bank, Alleg'y	200	....
Teutonia insurance	....	50
Allegheny heating company	95	97
Bridgewater gas	37	....
Chartiers Valley gas	8	10
Manufacturers gas company	26	....
Ohio Valley	22	....
Peoples natural gas	22	....
Peoples nat. gas and pipeage	15	16
Philadelphia company	21⅝	21¾
Central traction	20	21
Citizens traction	59⅜	....
Pleasant Valley traction	18⅛	18¼
Birmingham traction	14⅜	14½
Duquesne traction	21⅝	22½
Manchester traction	....	38¼
Chartiers railway	....	65
P., McK. & Y. R. R.	60	63
Luster mining	8¼	11
Monongahela navigation	69½	71
Monongahela water	29	29¼
Union Switch & Signal	....	15¾
Union Switch & Signal pfd.	....	53
Westinghouse air brake	....	137
U. S. glass common	26½	28
U. S. glass preferred	....	97

MONETARY.

The local money market is steady and unchanged, the discount rate still being quoted at 6 per cent for time and call loans. The demand for funds is small and not increasing rapidly. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$1,820,940 16
Yesterday's balances	303,733 73
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$2,251,499 63
Balances	329,176 52
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,767,534 66
Balances	524,219 48

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent, last loan 1; closed at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87@4 87¼ for demand and at $4 84½@4 84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 85½@4 88½. Commercial bills, $4 83@4 83½.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Clearings, $14,227,313. New York exchange, 75@80c premium. Sterling exchange dull; actual, $4 84½@4 87¾. Money plenty; rates, 5@7 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Bank clearings, $3,947,410; balances, $555,547. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 80c premium.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Bank clearings, $85,078,424; balances, $4,441,973.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Bank clearings, $11,456,463; balances, $1,454,781. Money, 1@1½ per cent. Exchange on New York 5@10c premium for cash; mostly 5c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Bank clearings, $10,968,901; balances, $1,699,401.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Bank clearings, $2,641,382; balances, $220,450.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Consols for money, 98; for account, 98 3-16; Canadian Pacific, 76¼; Erie, 16¼; Erie 2ds, 79½; Illinois Central, 93⅛; Mexican ordinary, 15; St. Paul, 65⅜; New York Central, 105½; Pennsylvania, 51⅜; Reading, 10⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 55¼. Bar silver, 32d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 45c for the account.

General Produce.

NEW ORLEANS—DEC. 13.—Sugar—Open kettle firm; fully fair to prime, 2½@2 9-16c; fair to good fair, 2⅜c; common, 2¼@2 5-16c; centrifugal quiet and steady; plantation granulated, 4 1-16c; choice white, 3⅞@3⅞c; off white, 3 9-16@3 11-16c; gray white, 3 7-16@3½c; fancy yellow clarified, 3⅝@3½c; prime do., 3¼@3 5-16c; off do., 3 11-16@3 3-16c; seconds, 2@3c. Molasses steady; open kettle, choice, 32c; good prime to strictly prime, 28@30c; prime, 26@27c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; centrifugal, good common to fair, 8@9c; inferior to common, 5@7c; syrup, 26@29c.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 59c. Corn slow and easy; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats in light demand and easy; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 54c. Pork in light demand and dull at $13 00. Lard weak and lower at $8 00. Bulkmeats nominal at $6 87½. Bacon nominal at $8 50. Whisky in fair demand and steady; sales, 654 barrels at $1 15. Butter firmer. Sugar easy. Eggs steady at 21c. Cheese firm.

TOLEDO—DEC. 13.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 cash and December, 61¾c; May, 67⅝c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 37c; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 35c. Oats quiet; cash, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 50c bid. Cloverseed dull but steady; prime cash and December, $5 90; January, $5 92½; February, $5 97½.

DETROIT—DEC. 13.—Market closed quiet but steady. Wheat—No. 1 white, 60½c; No. 2 red cash, 61⅜c; January, 62½c; May, 67½c; No. 3 red, 59c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 50½c. Prime cloverseed, $5 90.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 13.—Wheat weak and ½c lower; No. 2 hard, 52c; No. 2 red, 55c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 white, 31c. Oats in poor demand at unchanged prices; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c. Eggs quiet and weak at 20½c.

DULUTH—DEC. 13.—The market was about unchanged to-day. Close—No. 1 hard, cash and December, 61c; May, 65⅜c; No. 1 northern cash, 60c; May, 64½c; No. 2 northern cash, 54½c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 46c; on track, No. 1 northern, to arrive, 60½c.

BUFFALO—DEC. 13.—Spring wheat dull but firm; No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 northern, 71½c; winter dull and weak; No. 2 red, 64½c; No. 1 white, 65c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Coffee—Options opened from 10 points higher to 10 points lower, ruled quiet and irregular in absence of Brazilian advices, closed steady at 5 points net advance to 5 points net decline; sales, 7,750 bags, including December at 17.05@17.10c, January at 16.70@16.75c, February at 16.45c, March at 16.15@16.25c, May at 15.60@15.65c and September at 15 00c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7, 18⅛@18½c. Mild—Market steady; Cordova, 20@20½c. Sales (rumored) of 2,500 bags ex-endeavor, private terms, 400 bags Central, 150 bags Jamaica, private terms; Hamburg steady at ¼@½ pfg advance. Havre quiet at ¼@¾f advance. Rio and Santos no advance. London steady at 6@9d advance. Sugar—Raw quiet and steady. Sales (rumored) late yesterday, 10,000 tons old crop centrifugal, 95° test, 2⅞c, cost and freight, immediate shipment. Refined steady.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 19⅝; American sugar, 79⅝; American sugar preferred, 81½; Bay State gas, 7¼; Bell telephone, 191; Boston & Albany, 204; Boston & Maine, 141; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 78⅜; General electric, 38⅝; Mexican Central, 6¼; New York & New England, 28⅜; Rubber, 44; San Diego, 6; Union Pacific, 21⅜; West End, 54; Westinghouse electric, 24½; Westinghouse electric preferred, 45½; Wisconsin Central, 6.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 48⅜@48⅞; Reading, 10 3-16@10¼; Lehigh Valley, 37¼@37⅜; Lehigh navigation, 52½@53; Philadelphia & Erie, 25@27; Northern Pacific common, 6@6¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 21⅞@22¼; Metropolitan traction, 104@105; Philadelphia traction, 96@97.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Turpentine steady at 29¼@29⅜c.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—Rosin firm; strained, 95c; good, $1 00. Spirits, nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 00; soft, $1 60; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Spirits dull at 26½c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

Denies the Cabinet Rumors.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Postmaster-General Bissell, who is spending a short vacation in this city, denies the story from Washington that he will take Attorney-General Olney's place in the cabinet, and that Secretary Morton will succeed him as postmaster-general.

Boston Is Democratic.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Nathan Matthews (Dem.) was re-elected mayor of Boston yesterday. His plurality is about 7,000. The city voted for liquor license.

Additional Markets on Sixth Page.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Approaching Holidays Better Trade a Little.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS IN DEMAND.

Poultry Market Mending and a Firmer Feeling in Game.

GRAIN MARKET STRONGER IN SPOTS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1893. }

The local markets are showing some signs of improvement at present consequent upon the approach of the holidays, and jobbers report business as extending a little. The slight widening of trade is for the most part due to the demand for goods which are especially in request at this season of the year. The dry goods market is in fair condition, and retailers in near-by towns are to a certain extent buying those goods which heretofore they have been accustomed to buy earlier in the season. It is not such a very difficult matter to sell goods, but it is quite difficult to collect the money after they are sold.

The receipts of choice fresh eggs are fair now, and while recent quotations are retained, the market is slightly easier on some grades. Strictly fresh near-by eggs are worth 25c. Poultry is in moderate supply and in fair demand. Turkeys are quoted about as usual, while choice grades of chickens have made a slight advance. Butter continues quiet and steady, there being only a moderate demand for fancy creameries, which continue in fair supply and are rather slow of sale except for local account.

A firmer feeling is noticeable in the market for quail, and other kinds of wild game are steady and in fair to good supply. Like everything else the demand for game is not as good this winter as it was last. Vegetables and fruits are steady and practically unchanged.

The trading on the grain exchange still continues narrow, but grain brokers report a fair business on the street. Oats and hay are inclined to stiffen, and the former has advanced materially since last week under rather lighter offerings. The hardening of the hay market is chiefly due to the smaller supply. The wheat, flour and feed markets are practically unchanged.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The closing bids and offers on the grain exchange were as follows:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
No. 1 white oats	35½	37
Brown middlings	$15 75	$16 50
New No. 2 yel. shelled corn	41½	43
No. 2 white oats	35½	36
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 1 red winter wheat	65	65½
New No. 2 yel. shelled corn	41	42½
New No. 2 yellow ear corn	44½	45
No. 1 white oats	35	36
No. 2 white oats	35	35¾
No. 1 white middlings	$17 00	$18 50
Brown middlings	16 12½	16 50
Coarse winter wheat bran	15 25	16 00
Choice timothy hay	14 12½	15 50
No. 1 timothy hay	13 75	14 00
No. 2 timothy hay	12 75	13 00
Clover and timothy hay	11 00	12 50
Wheat straw	6 25	7 00
Rye straw	7 00	7 50
No. 3 prairie hay	....	7 00
No. 1 clover hay	10 00	12 00
No. 1 loose pressed	15 00	16 50
No. 1 prairie hay	9 00	9 50
Packing hay	....	7 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 1 red winter wheat	64½	66
New No. 2 yel. shelled corn	41½	42½
Old mixed shelled corn	41	43½
New No. 2 yellow ear corn	44	45
No. 1 white oats	....	36
No. 2 white oats	35	35½
Coarse winter wheat bran	$15 25	$16 00

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—8 cars hay, 2 cars rye, 2 cars oats, 2 cars malt; P., C., C. & St. L.—2 cars corn, 5 cars oats, 4 cars hay, 2 cars feed; P. & L. E.—4 cars hay, 2 cars rye, 2 cars oats, 1 car barley; B. & O.—1 car corn, 1 car oats.

Sales—1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 5 days, 65c; 1 car brown middlings, 5 days, $16 12½; 1 car No. 2 timothy hay, 5 days, $12 75; 1 car rye straw, 5 days, $7 00.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 42@42½c; old do., 44@45c; high mixed do., 41@42c; mixed do., 39@40c; No. 2 yellow ear, old, 45@46c; do. new, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36@36½c; No. 2 white, 35½@36c; extra, No. 3 white, 34½@35c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—New No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 00@4 25; fancy spring patents, $4 15@4 40; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 50@3 75; clear winter, $3 40@3 65; straight XXX bakers', $3 00@3 50. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 00@16 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14 50@15 00; No. 1 do., $13 50@14 00; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 50; clover hay, $11 00@11 50; mixed clover and timothy hay, $10 25@11 00; loose from country wagons, $18 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oat, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@8 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 30@31c; choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 12½@13c; Ohio, new, 11½@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14½@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 13½@14c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 24@25c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 21@22c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 50@3 00.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $5 00@5 50; woodcock, per doz., $3 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; saddle of venison, 13@16c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-lb baskets 17@18c, 5-lb do. 8@10c; Delaware, 9-lb 25@30c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per lb; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30 split, barrel $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 55@60c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $2 00@2 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@65c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 7½@13c; live turkeys, 6@10c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 85c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Messina, $3 00@3 50 as to size per box; Florida, $2 25@2 50; lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 60@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $6 00@10 00 per 100, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100, $4 00@5 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 20@25c; new lettuce, 60@65c per basket.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $2 90@3 00 per barrel; pickles, $5 00@5 25; tallow, 4½@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 35@40c. Peanuts—Green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 20@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5c; powdered, 5c; standard granulated, 4½c; granulated in bags, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4.44c; soft A, 4.31@4.35c; yellow, 3½@3⅞c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 33-100@24 37-100c; fancy packages, 27@29c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 36½@37c; Maracaibo, 29@30c; Santos, 22½@28½c; Rio, 22½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32@32½c; Java, 33½@34c; Rio, 20½@21½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 22½@23c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6½@6⅝c; choice head, 5¾@6c; fair, 4@4½c; crystal, 3@3⅞c; Japan, 5¼@6c.

SYRUP—Best, 28c; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 21@22c; black strap, 10@12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice new crop, 37c; choice old, 35c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5⅝c per gallon; Ohio test, 6½c; headlight, 150°, 6½c; water white, 6⅝c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 48@50c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 6c per lb; Ondara, 6⅞c; California sultana seedless, in bags, 7c; London layers, $1 90 per box; currants, 2½c; California prunes, in boxes, 7@9½c; citron, 12@12½c; lemon peel, 10@11c; orange peel, 12½@13c; raspberries, per bbl, 19½c; pitted cherries, 13c; apples, 11c; dates, 4⅝c; figs, 7@13c; peaches, 10½@11½c; pears, 12½c; plums, 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 20@1 75; extra peaches, $1 75@2 00; seconds, $1 10@1 20; pie peaches, 80@85c; corn, 90c@$1 35; beans, 60c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 50; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 15@1 80; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, 95c@$1 25; early June, $1 50@1 65; French, 100 cans in case, $17 50, or $1 65@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 40@2 45; plums, 2½-lb, $1 70; pumpkin, 3-lb, 75c; strawberries, 2-lb, 95c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; succotash, 2-lb, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 05@1 30; mackerel, $1 25@2 15; oysters, 60c@1 70; salmon, $1 00@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 25; domestic, 50@90c; chipped beef, $1 30@2 25; corned beef, 14-lb, $12 75; 2-lb, $1 85; deviled ham, $1 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $17 00; halves, $8 90; quarters, $4 65; kits, $1 20@1 60; herring, barrels, $3 90; halves, $2 50; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $15 00; halves, $8 00; Holland herring, barrels, $7 50; white hoop, per keg, 65c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 25; one-fourth barrels, $2 90; pails, $1 35; codfish, 100-lb bales, 5½@6c.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9½c; do., medium, 10c; do., small, 10½c; trimmed hams, 10½c; extra family breakfast bacon, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 11½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8½c; dried beef in sets, 10c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9c; California hams, 8½c; bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear bellies, 9½c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7⅜c; clear bellies, 8½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $16 00; light, $17 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 9c; half barrels, 120 lb, 9¼c; tubs, 60 lb, 9⅜c; buckets, 20 lb, 9⅜c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 9¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 9⅜c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 10c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 9c. Western Compound—Tierces, 350 lb, 6½c; half barrels, 6⅝c; tubs, 6⅞c; buckets, 7¼c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 6⅞c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 7¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 7⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 7½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—DEC. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 26,100 barrels; exports, 20,500 barrels; sales, 8,000 packages; market dull and heavy. Buckwheat flour quiet; buckwheat dull; Canadian in bond, 50c. Wheat—Receipts, 3,100 bushels; exports, 71,800 bushels; sales, 1,565,000 bushels futures, 240,000 bushels spot; spot market moderately active, closing steady; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 67⅜c; afloat, 68⅜c; f. o. b., 68⅜@68½c; No. 1 northern, 72½c; options opened weak on free local and some foreign selling, turned dull, rallying on covering and rumors of large exports, which were only partially verified, closing steady at unchanged to ⅛c decline; No. 2 red, January, 67⅞@68c, closed at 68⅛c; March, 70 5-16@71⅛c, closed at 70⅛c; May, 72⅜c, closed at 72⅜c; December closed at 67⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 73,600 bushels; exports, 127,100 bushels; sales, 680,000 bushels futures, 101,000 bushels spot; spot market steady; No. 2, 45⅝c in elevator, 46⅛c afloat; ungraded mixed, 45¼@45⅝c; options opened weaker on big receipts, but recovered later on the Iowa crop estimate and a decrease in *Bradstreet's*, closing ⅛c net advance; January, 43⅞@44c, closed at 44⅛c; March, 45⅛c; May, 45⅝@46c, closed at 45c; December, 44⅜@44⅝c, closed at 44⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 77,700 bushels; exports, 4,900 bushels; sales, 220,000 bushels futures and 36,000 bushels spot; spot market dull and neglected; No. 2, 33½c; No. 2 delivered, 34½c; No. 3, 32⅝c; No. 2 white, 35¼@35½c; No. 3 white, 33½c; track, mixed western, 34@35c; track, white western, 35@40c; track, white state, 35@40c; options easy at the opening, but rallied later with corn, closing at ⅛c net decline; January, 33⅞@34c, closed at 34⅛c; May, 35⅛@35⅜c, closed at 35⅜c; December, 33⅝c. Butter quiet; western dairy, 18@23c; do. creamery, 20@28½c; do. factory, 16½@21c; Elgins, 28½c; state dairy, 19@26½c; do. creamery, 22@27c. Cheese quiet and steady; state large, 9@11c; small, 10½@12½c; part skims, 4@9½c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 24½@26c; icehouse, 18½@24c; western fresh, 24½@26c; southern, 24@25c; receipts, 4,249 packages. Cottonseed oil—Moderate demand only for cottonseed oil for local consumption, while exporters are holding off; advices from the south are rather firmer; prime crude is quoted at 28c; off grade, 24@27c; yellow butter grades, 39c; choice yellow, 38c; prime yellow, 35c; yellow off grade, 30@33c; prime white, 39@40c.

PHILADELPHIA — DEC. 13.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat was firm and ½c higher under light offerings and in sympathy with the west; No. 2 Pennsylvania, 66½c; steamer No. 2 red at 64¼c; No. 3 red, 63½c and No. 2 red winter, 65½c; December, 65¼@65½c; January, 66¼@66½c; February, 67⅜@68c; March, 69⅛@69½c. Corn was dull and options weak; December closing a shade easier. Carlots for local trade dull and unchanged; sales of new steamer No. 2 mixed, 44½c; new No. 2 yellow, 45½c, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 January, 43c; December, 43@43½c; January, 43@43⅛c; February, 43¼@43½c; March, 43½@43⅝c. Oats dull and unchanged; sales of ungraded white, 35⅞@36½c; No. 2 white clipped, 37½c; No. 3 mixed, 34½c, and No. 2 white, 37c; December, 35½@36c; January, 35½@36c; February, 35@36½c.

Continued on Fifth Page.

HILL TO CULLOM.

The New York Senator Leads in a Lively Debate on the Force Bill.

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS IN IT.

Distress and Hard Times Even Charged Up to This Act.

FIRST GUN IN A LONG BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The first gun of the inevitable parliamentary battle in the senate upon the question of the repeal of the federal election laws has been fired, and it came from one of the opponents of repeal—Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a short speech advocated the repeal of the election laws and incidentally gave expression to some of his well-known views on the financial question. The resolution calling upon the president for additional information in the Hawaiian matter was laid over until to-morrow in order that Mr. Frye, of Maine, might submit some remarks.

After the morning business Mr. Cullom took the floor to speak on the force bill and plead earnestly for its continuance. In the course of his remarks he attacked the New York machine, and especially Isaac H. Maynard, the defeated candidate for judge. This brought Senator Hill to his feet and a long dialogue was begun.

"Is the senator aware of the fact," asked Mr. Hill, "that the election case to which he refers would not have controlled the senate of the state of New York?"

"If the senator proposes to justify that action," said Mr. Cullom, "by the declaration that it would not have controlled the politics of the New York state senate I regard it as no sufficient question to be asked in this case, because if it was a crime, whether or not it controlled the senate in that state, the senator ought not to justify it, nor should any other man."

"Whether there was anything irregular or criminal in the action in that senatorial district is one question," said Mr. Hill. "We will discuss that at the proper time. The senator from Illinois of course does not expect me to answer him now. The point that the senator seemed to me to be trying to make was that the action in that district had affected the control of the senate of New York. Upon that point I beg to inform him that his statement is not true."

IT IS NOT TRUE, HE SAYS.

"Whether the statement is exactly true or not"— was as far as Mr. Cullom got in reply, when Mr. Hill exclaimed: "It is neither exactly true nor substantially true."

"It probably required two or three changes in order to secure control of the legislature," said Mr. Cullom, "and the election of a senator friendly to the senator from New York" [Mr. Hill].

"The election of the United States senator," said Mr. Hill," had nothing whatever to do with that question except in a very slight degree."

"Of course I yield to the senator from New York," said Mr. Cullom, "so far as familiarity with the facts are concerned."

"I do not say that the senator willfully misstates the facts. I presume he has simply taken the partial accounts in the partisan newspapers of our state," said Mr. Hill.

Mr. Cullom—I have not relied upon newspaper accounts entirely. I have understood, and I think the country understands, that the action of that man [Judge Maynard] inaugurated a scheme which resulted in changing the character of the legislature.

Mr. Hill—In that respect I desire to inform the senator and the country at the same time his statement is not a correct one of the situation.

Mr. Cullom then resumed the direct course of his speech. He called upon good people everywhere in America, regardless of politics, to join as one man to perpetuate, to make stronger and more efficient every protection for honest elections. Mr. Cullom then referred to what he termed the general situation. He spoke of the panic and hard times, and did not proceed far when Mr. Hill again interrupted him.

Senator Hill—Does the senator expect to prevent the country from realizing these dire effects he has mentioned by the continuance of the federal election laws?

FORCE BILL AND HARD TIMES.

Mr. Cullom—Their repeal is one of the steps to be taken, the end of which will be the destruction of the industries and the very life of the nation.

Mr. Hill—I understood the senator from Illinois a few minutes ago to refer to the recent election in New York as a condemnation of certain political methods or results. I understand him now to claim that the election was a vindication of the Republican protective policy.

Mr. Cullom—I do say that the conduct which I have described as having occurred in New York state, which, in my judgment, gave the majority to the Democratic party and which resulted in the election of a Democratic senator, has been condemned by the people of New York by nearly 100,000 majority in defeating the Democratic candidate [Judge Maynard] for judge.

Mr. Hill—Had the elections anything to do with the question of the tariff?

Mr. Cullom—No, except that the Democratic party in convention adopted a platform, and ever since has declared that it intended to carry out in law what it proclaimed in its platform at Chicago, and that has alarmed the people and helped to give the majorities which have been recently given in favor of the Republican party and against the Democratic party.

Mr. Hill—The senator need not lie awake nights over any anxiety upon the subject of whether the Democratic party proposes to carry out its pledges upon the tariff question. I can assure him that the party does intend to carry them out faithfully, honestly and impartially.

Mr. Cullom then went on with his speech, referring to the pulling down of the American flag at Hawaii, which could not have been accomplished by all the power of monarchical Europe, but which had been committed by the order of an American president upon the recommendation of a "newly baptized Democratic secretary of state." [Laughter].

Mr. Stewart then addressed the senate in favor of the repeal of the federal election laws. He soon drifted into a discussion of the financial question, and attributed the evils complained of to the gold standard. During his speech, at the suggestion of Mr. Peffer, the roll was called and 48 senators responded. The senate then at 5:10 went into executive session.

A Trust Which Is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The sugar trust, the Standard oil trust, the Welsh tin plate trust, the English salt trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CITIZENS TO MEET TO-DAY.

Allegheny's Mayor Calls on the People for Aid—An Emergency Committee Named—Councilmen as Inspectors.

Mayor William M. Kennedy has called a meeting of citizens for this afternoon in Allegheny council chamber to take immediate steps to relieve the suffering on the Northside. More than that, last night Mayor Kennedy appeared before the finance committee and asked aid. What might be called a vote of confidence was given the mayor and Chief Barton Grubbs, of the department of charities. Though it was only informal it meant that these officials can make such expenditures and employ such men as the circumstances may require and the committee will back them.

An emergency committee of five from the finance committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the mayor and chief of the department of charities. There is only $16,000 left in the charities appropriation. When this is gone a transfer of what ever funds are needed will be made from other funds to that appropriation.

As Chairman Gerwig expressed it, "The charities department will broaden its scope." But at the same time the city will not be made a prey to the poor of other cities for the undeserving within her own borders. Additional inspectors are to be put on and a sort of charities clearing house is to be established in city hall. There are various charitable organizations doing work in Allegheny. It has been learned that some people were drawing aid from all of them. Chief Murphy has offered all the men of his department to act as inspectors and rigidly inspect every case and examples will be made of impostors. It is thought that a few workhouse sentences on charges of false pretense will be a bar to attempts to victimize.

Each member of the committee told of the suffering in his district. George A. Cochrane aptly told of men out of work who are in want, but would starve rather than apply for charity. It is this class that the city wishes to reach, and it is believed that a rigid examination will reveal many such cases.

As a further means to reach this class it was informally recommended that out of the charities committee a sub-committee should be named to act with the chief and mayor; that they should be chosen from different sections of the city and should report to the chief all the cases they could of where worthy people are suffering.

In naming the emergency committee Chairman Gerwig followed the same rule and chose Gilliford, Henicks, Horne, Buente and Mendel.

DANIEL O'HARE IS DEAD.

One of Pittsburgh's Old Residents Passes Quietly Away.

Daniel O'Hare, one of Pittsburgh's oldest residents and a lifelong Democrat, died at his residence on Coward street on Monday. He came here from County Down, Ireland, over 50 years ago, and was one of the best known, jovial old Irishmen in the county. He became engaged on the river prior to the advent of steamboats here, and floated coal to New Orleans. For many years he was engaged as a drayman and accumulated a fortune amounting at one time to over $50,000. He owned the property on which the Pittsburgh transfer company is now located. During and previous to the panic he, in company with James Amberson, operated a large number of teams for hauling purposes, and for many years he earned from $100 to $200 per day.

Lines to a Cynic.

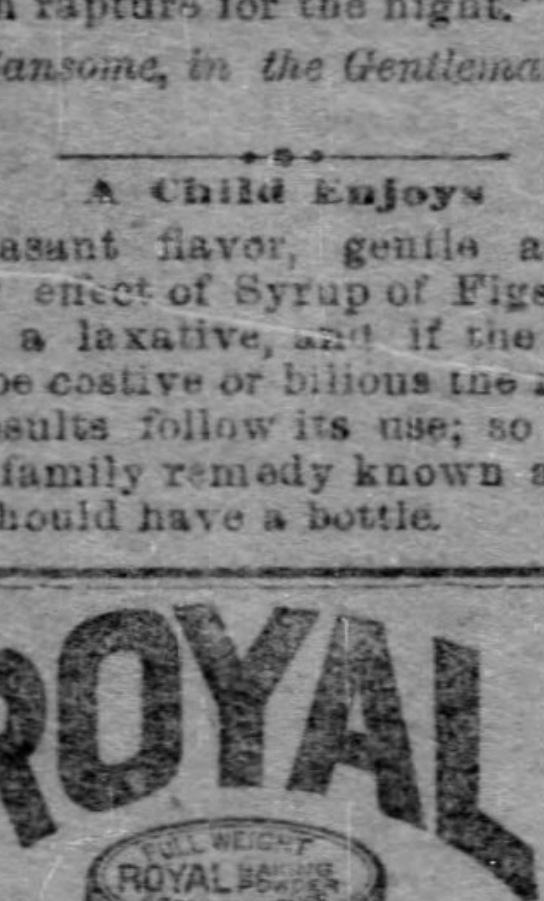
He daily trod the ways of busy men,
Silent, serene; and in the city's mart
They often marked his placid features, when
They could not read the anguish in his heart.
Inscrutable, and grave of mien, to all
Save me he seemed a man of marble wrought;
But I, I knew his calm was but a pall
Wherewith to shroud the skeleton of thought.
Was not his secret writ upon his brow
In one sharp symbol, pitifully plain?
That furrow was not turned by Time's dull plough,
Rather a sword-cut dealt by deathless Pain.
He daily paced the city's populous ways,
But through his heart a sad and hopeless song
Went ever singing, and his patient gaze
Was fixed on something far beyond the throng.
—*University Courier.*

EVENING.

Far o'er the plains the setting sun
Sinks in a flood of liquid light;
The creeping shadows dark and dun
Speak the diurnal journey run,
And herald the approaching night.
The slanting sunbeams glance and gleam
On many a broad and winding stream,
Whose slowly winding waters seem
Full loth to lose a ray.
The smiling groves, the fruitful trees,
Deserted by the wand'ring breeze,
Fade dimly on the eye that sees
The gently dying day.
The mountains bare their storm-beat breast
In gladness to the golden west,
And every shining height
Ambitious rears its joyful peak
To catch the last faint golden streak
Of slowly waning light.
So dies the day, and as it dies,
Fair Luna mounts the eastern skies,
Calm, cold, majestic, as to say—
"Why mourn the slow-departing day?
Let grief for fair Aurora's flight
Be lost in rapture for the night."
—*John Sansome, in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.



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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LA GRIPPE BOOK FREE.

Sent Postpaid During December—Be Quick and Get One.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe nowadays, but, what is still more unfortunate, a large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic instead of getting well, as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invariably the case unless Pe-ru-na is taken as soon as possible after la grippe begins. Every one who has observed the effect of Pe-ru-na during the last three epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy will cure it permanently. The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Pe-ru-na, and the foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid. Here, again, Pe-ru-na is the only reliable remedy. Even in cases that the chronic catarrh has affected the lungs and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed Pe-ru-na can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure. La grippe and catarrh are at present the two greatest enemies of life in the land. Pe-ru-na is a cure for either.

Send for a copy of the latest book on these diseases. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O.

INCREASING THEIR FLOCKS.

Washington County Sheep Raisers Who Don't Fear Free Wool.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 14.—The advocates of a high protective tariff on wool are driven to extreme lengths here as elsewhere to maintain the soundness of their position. A few days ago the *Observer*, a Republican party organ, stated that Jackson and Joseph Prigg, staunch Democratic citizens of Canton township, had abandoned wool growing and sent all their sheep to the East Liberty market, not believing that free wool would raise the price of that commodity.

It now transpires that such is not the case. Joseph Prigg called upon the editor of the *Observer* and asked him to state that he and his brother were only disposing of the diseased portion of their flock, but was given no satisfaction. The Messrs. Prigg state that they have no intention of abandoning wool growing, that on the contrary they are increasing their flock, and that they believe Democrats have as much interest in the prosperity of the country as Republicans.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Delliemer O. Taylor	McKees Rocks
Mary A. Poultney	McKees Rocks
John E. Reichert	Allegheny
Kate Wilson	Allegheny
Charles Anderson	Pittsburgh
Annie Karlson	Pittsburgh
Cornelius Morarity	Pittsburgh
Julia Mahony	Pittsburgh
John Unger	Chartiers
Maria Pernitz	Chartiers
James C. Pancoast	Smithton
Annie Brubaker	Port Royal
Charles C. Clark	Pittsburgh
Lucy Giles	Pittsburgh
Michael Motta	Pittsburgh
Rasangela Bonacci	Pittsburgh
Severin de Witte	Midway
Maria T. E. Lambert	Midway
Clyde C. Henry	Pittsburgh
Pearl Mellinger	Pittsburgh
George Hacker	Allegheny
Marie Eiseman	Allegheny
Frederick G. Schaefer	Allegheny
Maggie Pfeffer	Allegheny
Jacob A. Soliday	Robinson township
Mary Fortwangler	Robinson township
John Naughton	Braddock
Sarah Conroy	Braddock
Frank A. Swaney	Sharpsburg
Hannah E. Riley	Philadelphia
Henry Lutton	Knoxville
Louisa Herold	Mt. Oliver
Wm. C. Mann	Shaler township
Sophia Sutter	Shaler township

DIED.

EINSTEIN—At Laupheim, Germany, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, December 8, 1893, Mrs. MIRIAM EINSTEIN, mother of Leopold, Joseph and Daniel Einstein and Mrs. David Arnheim, aged 88 years and 5 months.

GUEST—On Friday, December 8, 1893, CHARLES GUEST, aged 50 years.

EYSTER—On Saturday morning, December 9, 1893, at 5:30 o'clock, MARGARET McCLATCHEY, wife of George A. Eyster.

BRIGGS—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 10 P. M., at his residence, No. 320 River avenue, East End, CHARLES Q. BRIGGS, in his 63d year.

ALLEN—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 4:40 A. M., Dr. ALEX. ALLEN, in the 51st year of his age.

CARPENTER—At her residence, No. 15 Faulkner street, Allegheny, on Saturday, December 9, 1893, at 1:15 A. M., Mrs. SARAH CARPENTER, aged 78 years.

FOLLMER—On Saturday, December 9, 1893, at 2 A. M., MARGRETTA ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Follmer, nee Shannon, aged 3 years 5 months and 7 days.

HODGE—On Friday, December 8, 1893, ALEXANDER HODGE, in his 76th year.

McCABE—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., BERNARD McCABE, aged 45 years.

MEADE—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at his residence, 205 Euclid avenue, East End, at 9:30 A. M., MICHAEL MEADE, in the 76th year of his age.

MAJORS—On Saturday, December 9, 1893, at 7:25 P. M., EBENEZER MAJORS, in his 65th year.

POTTS—At Beaver Falls, on Friday morning, December 8, 1893, at 1:20 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET POTTS, widow of Rev. Ralph Potts, in the 82d year of her age.

WILLIAMS—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., Mrs. ANN, relict of Captain Evan Williams, in the 80th year of her age.

WHITE—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 3:20 P. M., MARY J. IRVIN, wife of Roland T. White, at her residence, No. 53 Jackson street, Allegheny.

WEBER—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 8 A. M., HENRY M. WEBER, aged 77 years.

THOMPSON—Suddenly, on Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 10 P. M., DAVID W. THOMPSON, son of Richard Thompson, of River avenue, in his 49th year.

SCHUSTER—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 8:15 P. M., MARY SCHUSTER, youngest daughter of Christ and Elizabeth Schuster, nee Kraft, aged 3 years.

SMITH—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 2:20 P. M., JOHN GEORGE SMITH, aged 65 years.

SCHWER—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 12:38 A. M., MARTIN H., son of Joseph and Frances Schwer, of Verona, Pa., in the 23d year of his age.

ROTH—On Wednesday night, December 6, 1893, GEORGE J. ROTH, after a short illness, aged 73 years.

LACOCK—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 9:15 P. M., HAMILTON LACOCK, JR., aged 39 years 5 months 22 days days, at his residence, corner North avenue and Federal street, Allegheny.

KRESS—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 1:45 A. M., ANDREAS GEORGE KRESS, aged 26 years and 4 months.

HODIL—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at the residence of his son, at Verona, JACOB HODIL, father of John S. Hodil, of Allegheny in the 86th year of his age.

HOWLEY—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 2 P. M., MARTIN C. HOWLEY, in his 77th year.

GILBERT—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., JOHN ORD GILBERT, late member of First Missouri light artillery, aged 56 years.

GRAYBURN—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 12:45 P. M., ELIZABETH, wife of John Grayburn and sister of Albert A. Jackson.

FLATLEY—On Friday morning, December 8, 1893, THOMAS FLATLEY, in his 60th year.

STATHAM—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., SARAH J., wife of the late John Statham, in the 75th year of her age.

SCANLON—On Sunday morning, December 10, 1893, at 1 o'clock, CATHERINE SCANLON, in her 80th year.

SMITH—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 8:30 A. M., MARGARET SMITH, sister of the late John G. Smith, at her residence, O'Hara township, near Sharpsburg, aged 79 years and 9 months.

WANDLESS—On Saturday evening, December 9, 1893, at 8:15 o'clock, WILLIAM WANDLESS, in his 75th year.

WANDLESS—On Sunday morning, December 10, 1893, at 2 o'clock, REBECCA JANE, wife of the above William Wandless, in her 77th year.

ROBINSON—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., AMELIA C., wife of Thomas F. Robinson (nee Greiner), aged 25 years 11 months 26 days.

DAUB—At her residence, 27 Wabash avenue, W. E., Pittsburgh, on Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 2 P. M., ELIZABETH, widow of J. Ludwig Daub, in the 72d year of her age.

FARRELL—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 2 A. M., JAMES FARRELL, in his 33d year.

HOLT—On Sunday morning, December 10, 1893, at 9:10, IDYL GROSSE, youngest daughter of James H. and Cecilia M. Holt, aged 3 years 2 months 23 days.

HABERMAN—At 9:30 P. M. Saturday, at his residence, 2117 Carson street, Southside, PETER HABERMAN, SR., in his 75th year.

HENRY—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at the residence of his son, John C. Henry, 258 Meyran avenue, Oakland, at 9 A. M., GEORGE W. HENRY, in the 75th year of his age.

MILLER—On Saturday, December 9, 1893, at Mt. Airy, near Parnassus, Pa., Rev. O. H. MILLER.

McCLURG—At the residence of Mrs. C. Wheeler, No. 2852 Sarah street, Southside, on Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 4:25 P. M., ROBERT R. McCLURG, of pneumonia.

MORAN—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 6 o'clock, DELIA MORAN, aged 19 years, 3 months and 24 days.

NIXON—At Mercy hospital on Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 2 A. M., JOSEPH ALBERT, son of Margaret A. and the late Captain Joseph A. Nixon, in his 30th year.

BROWN—On Sabbath at 12 o'clock A. M., December 10, 1893, EMMA E. BROWN, daughter of the late William and Jane Brown.

BALDWIN—On Monday, December 11, at 4 P. M., MARGARET BALDWIN, in the 79th year of her age.

CRAIG—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 11 A. M., MARY CRAIG, in her 90th year.

CRAWFORD—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., JAMES CRAWFORD, aged 88 years and 8 months.

DRUMMOND—On Monday evening, December 11, 1893, at 6:50 o'clock, CHARLES DRUMMOND, in the 84th year of his age.

CREHAN—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 8 A. M., JOHN FLORENCE, only son of Thomas and Kate Crehan, aged 5 months and 8 days.

HARDY—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 10 P. M., at the residence of her parents, 19 Overlook street, CLARA, eldest daughter of Thomas and Emma Hardy, aged 21 years.

HANLAN—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 9:15 A. M., MARY, daughter of James and Mary Hanlan, nee Mullen, aged 1 year 4 months and 11 days.

JOHNSON—On Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 10:20 P. M., MARGARET, wife of Ralph Johnson, in her 83d year.

JONES—Monday morning, December 11, 1893, at 10:15 o'clock, Mrs. MARY HUGHES JONES, beloved wife of Mr. Jonah Jones.

KUESTER—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., JOSEPH KUESTER, aged 71 years.

LONG—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 3:20 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SARAH BENTLEY LONG, in 43rd year of her age.

LEECH—At his residence, No. 104 Frankstown avenue, East End, on Sunday, December 10, 1893, at 9 A. M., NICHOLAS LEECH, aged 71 years 3 months 3 days.

SPIES—On Saturday, December 9, 1893, suddenly at 6:10 A. M., ANNIE MARY SPIES, aged 58 years 11 months, at the late residence, No. 326 Pearl street.

SCHWEITZER—On Monday, December 11, 1893, at 7:40 A. M., VALENTINE SCHWEITZER, aged 37 years 11 months and 8 days.

SIEGRIST—On Monday, December 11, 1893, VIOLA DORETTA, daughter of Harry and Louisa Siegrist, nee Diehl, aged 16 months and 13 days.

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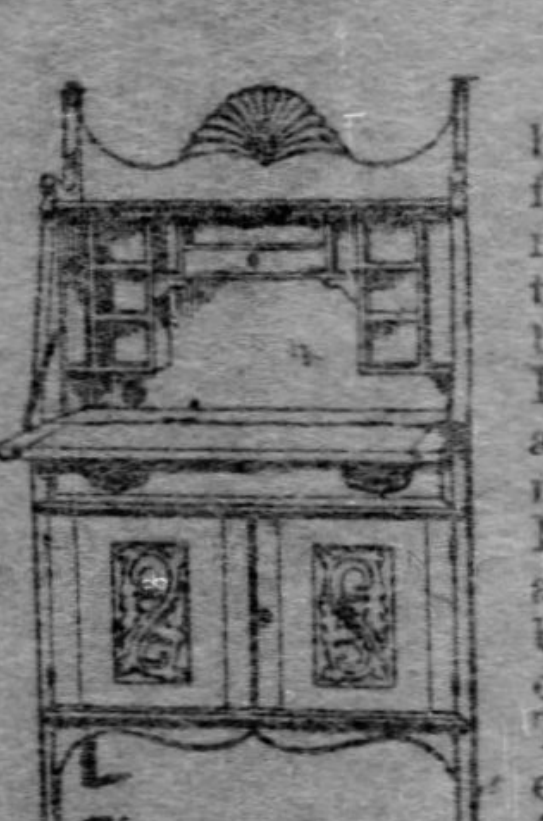

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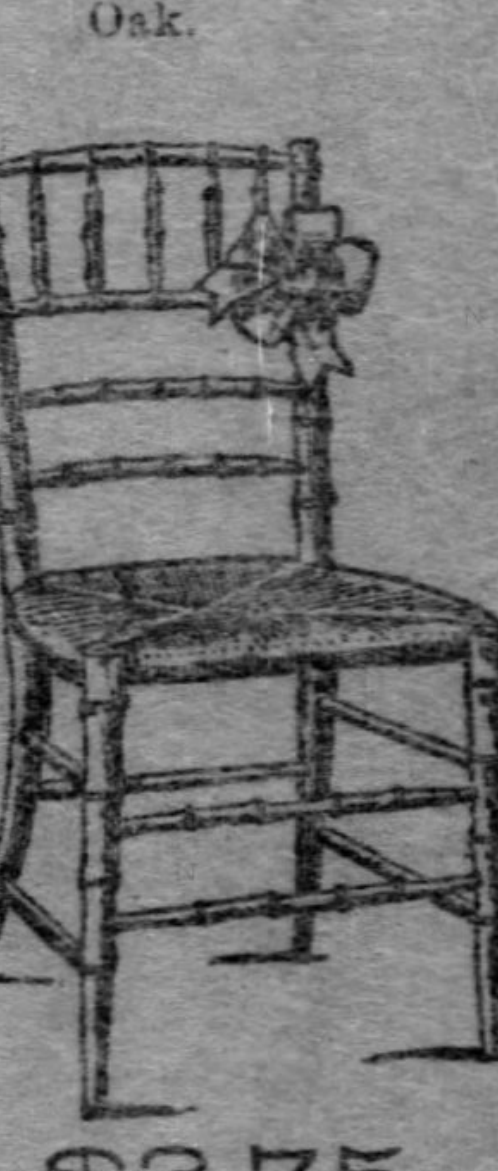

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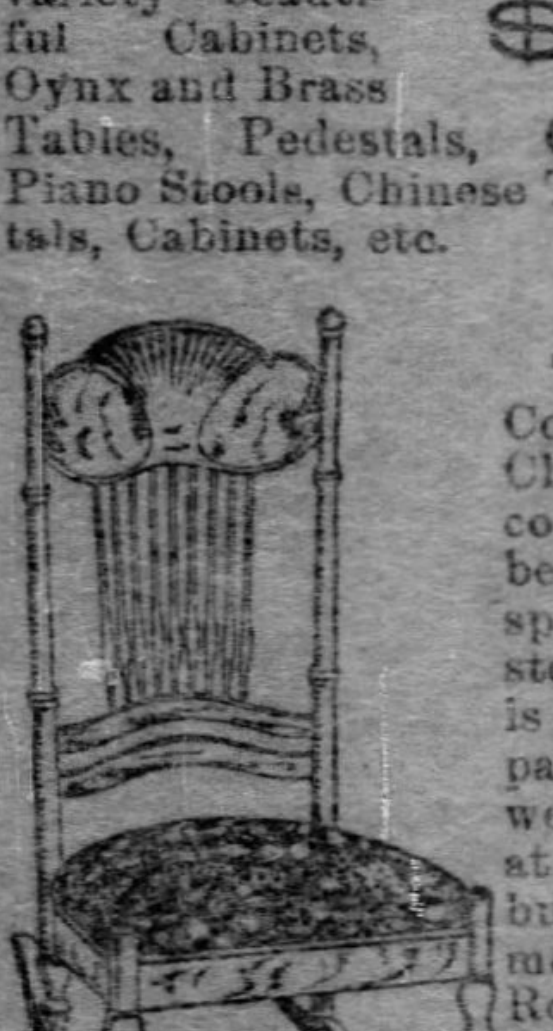

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